Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 120 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1920. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
15th May	Morea	10890
19th ,,	Berlin	17824
22nd ,,	Mandala	8246
24th ,,	Chyebassa	6,249 Calls Port Said & Plymouth only.
29th ,,	Narkunda	15620
5th June	Mantua	10885

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
17th May	Kildonan Castle	Calling at Colombo Do.
Early June	Himalaya	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers		
4th May	Pentakota	Karachi direct	M. Victoria Dock.
17th ,,	Ltaga	Karachi coasting.	
18th ,,	Hymettus	Bushire only.	
20th ,,	Karapara	S. & S. Africa	

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steemship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Hokuei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	7th May	21st May
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	21st May
Shinl Maru	K. Konaka	3904	17th May	28th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May
Yenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4172	3rd June	14th June

Arrived from New York and sailing for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	12th May	20th May	Japan
Fukuz Maru	G. Fujita	21st May	31st May	,,
Siam Maru	D Imaizumi	8th June	20th June	,,

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI.
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of the account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 9,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,250,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Ynan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Llons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 234,
Hornby Road, Fort.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Ba tavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,327/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS.
G. [illegible] GUZDAR, KARANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEMBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuvandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

HAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JUST RECEIVED.

Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear

FOR

LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.

AHMED E. ESSA ALI

MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.

Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM
MONTHLY BALANCES.

Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

COLLARS:—

Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountants." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Book sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 56, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

The Marsden Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.

AHMEDABAD.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 30,00,000

Divided ino 30,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each. Rs. 10 on applica'ion, Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance by calls of Rs. 20 at not less than one month's notice.

Rs. 15,00,000 have already been applied for by the agents, Directors and friends and the remaining Rs. 15,00,000 are offered for Public subscription.

Agents :—**Marsden Brothers and Company, Limited, Ahmedabad.**

DIRECTPRS :

SHETH DURGAPRASAD SHAMBHUPRASAD LASHKARI, Banker and Agent the Bechardas Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.

SHETH LALBHAI TRICAMLAL JAMNADAS, Banker and Agent, The New Maneckchock Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ahmedabad, Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad

DAHYABHAI BALKRISHNA MEHTA, ESQ., B.A., Director, The Bechardas Spinning & Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ahmedabad, Fafda Street, Sarangpore, Ahmedabad.

J. R. RILEY, ESQ., Manager, The Ahmedabad Commercial Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. Shah-i-bagh, Ahmedabad.

ROBERT RATCLIFFE, ESQ., Manager, The Ahmedabad Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, Belgrave Square, Ahmedabad.

CHARLES MARSDEN, ESQ., Manager, the Ahmedabad Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad Ex-officio. Shah-i-bagh Ahmedabad.

BEN MARSDEN, ESQ., Manager, The Bechardas Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, Ex-officio. Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED AHMEDABAD, BRANCH.

PLEADERS :

F. S. DESAI, ESQ., B.A.,LL.B., AHMEDABAD.

REGISTERED OFFICE, AHMEDABAD.

THIS COMPANY is established for the purposes set forth in the Memorandum of association and more particularly to establish and work a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Ahmedabad.

The Agents have contracted to purchase necessary Spinning & Weaving Machinery, and the delivery is guaranteed (subject only to a strike clause) by the makers during the year 1921.

The Weaving Machinery will be delivered by July 1921.

These contracts will be transferred to the Company, thus giving the mills an early start, which in these times is a decided advantage.

Owing to the high recapitalisation of mills in England, and the very high wages paid the directors are of opinion that the prospects of the industry in India are exceedingly good for many years, and that the demand for good Indian productions will increase.

The Agents are practical Mill Managers with many years experience in English and Indian Mills.

The Board of Directors consists of practical Mill Agents, and Practical Managers, thereby ensuring efficient Management in the interests of shareholders.

The Mill will contain 30,000 spindles and 600 Looms.

The Spinning Mancinery will be suplied by Messrs. Dobson and Barlow of Bolton, and the weaving, warping, winding and sizing by Messrs. Willian & Mills of Blackburn.

The Engines will be supplied by Messrs. John Musgrave & Sons of Bolton, while the boilers will be supplied by Messrs. Thomas Beeley & Sons of Hyde.

The Company will enter into an arrangement with Marsden Bros. & Co., Ltd. appointing them Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents for a period of 50 years from the date of registration of the company, and for such further period thereafter, as they will be willing and ready to work as such Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents

The remuneration of the agents is fixed at 3½ % (3½ per cent) on the proceeds of sales of yarn and cloth.

Out of the agents' remuneration or commission Messrs. Ben Marsden and Charles Marsden are entitled to 3/8 ths or 6 annas in every rupee and the remaining 5/8 or 10 annas in the rupee will be distributed among the original subscribers of this company.

One of the Principal Partners of the firm and who is Ex-officio Director is eligible to be employed as inside Manager on such salary or remuneration as the Board of Directors may determine. This salary or remunerations will be exclusive of the commission payable to the Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.

Each subscriber of 10 ordinary shares, or multiples of 10 ordinary shares will be entitled to 1 (one) participating commission share for every 10 ordinary shares allotted.

As applications for 10 ordinary shares carry 1 (one) participating Commission share, applications for 10 (ten) shares will be allotted in full.

Any person desirous of applying for less than 10 shares may do so.

The articles of association of the company provided that the directors shall hold at least 50 (Fifty) shares in the company, and that their remuneration shall be Rs. 50 (Fifty) per attendance. Besides their remuneration the directors will be paid travelling charges and allowance if any director be obliged to leave his permanent residence on any of the Company's business, including attendance at board meetings.

The preliminary expenses of the company are estimated at Rs. 10,000.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is fixed at 5000 shares from the Public.

The interest of Mr. Ben Marsden and Mr. Charles Marsden two of the directors is fully disclosed above.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association has been filed herewith and it forms part of this Prospectus.

Applications for shares will be deemed to have been made subject to the terms of this Prospectus.

Copies of Prospectus, and forms of application can be obtained from the Company's office which is temporarily situated at the office of the Bechardas Mills, Ahmedabad.

The Memorandum of Association and Articles can be inspected at the registered office of the Company, or at the office of the Pleader of the Company and the same may be purchased at Re. 1 per copy.

If the shares applied for cannot be fully allowed, the surplus application money will be returned to the applicant, or appropriated towards the allotment money.

Commission will be paid up to 1% (one per cent) to recognised Brokers.

The Mill is expected to be working fully in two years time.

SIGNATURES.

DURGAPRASAD S. LASHKARI.
LALBHAI TRICUMLAL.
DAHYABHAI BALKRISHNA MEHTA.
JAMES R. RILEY.
ROBERT RATCLIFFE.
CHARLES MARSDEN.
BEN MARSDEN.

APPLICATION FORM.

The Marsden Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,—AHMEDABAD.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to you the sum of Rs.....being deposit of Rs. 10 (ten) per share payable on application for.....shares of Rs. 100 each of the above company, I request you to allot me.....shares, and I hereby authorise you to place my name upon the register of Members in respect of the shares so allotted, and I agree to accept such shares or any smaller number you may allot to me subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Description.....
Address .....
Date' .....
Usual Signature .....
.....

RECEIPT FOR APLICATION MONEY.

Received this.....Day of.....192 on account of the Marsden Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.....

The sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share upon.....shares of Rs. 100 each of the above named Company.

The receipt when returned to the applicant, must be preserved and if accompanied by the receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

N.B.—This form should be sent entire with the deposit of Rs. 10 on each share to the Agets Marsden Brs. & Co., Ltd.

C/o BECHARDAS MILLS—**Ahmedabad.**

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS AND DYERS.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, costumes, coats, sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

ARMITAGE & CO.,

Tailors and Dressmakers,

Above Taraporewala, Bookseller,

Medows Street, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,506; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—4 WORKING PARTNERS each with Rs. 2,000 for a sound high school to make it flourishing. Apply Box No. 596, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1071

WANTED—Well experienced SALESMAN for hardware, metals and bhunder lines. Apply Box No. 593, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1068

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced LEDGER CLERKS. Good Prospects for capable men. Apply ARMY AND NAVY STORES. 1074

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK knowing typing at Rs. 50 per month. Apply personally THE EAST INDIA COTTON CO., Great Western Buildings, Fort. 1088

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An energetic TYPIST acquainted with Fire Insurance business. Apply Box No. 589, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 1056

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart TYPIST, strong in English acquainted with Office work. Apply Box No. 588, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1054

WANTED TO JOIN AT ONCE—ENGROSSING and GENERAL CLERK for Solicitor's firm. Gujarati knowing preferred. Pay Rs. 55 to 60 or so. Apply stating qualifications, pay expected to Box No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1057

WANTED—Two influential GENTLEMEN to represent as Agents for a well known Life Insurance Company, one for Surat and Broach the other for Kaira and Ahemedabad Liberal terms. Apply at once to Box No. 597, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1054

EUROPEAN FIRM of Colicitors requires two quick and accurate COPYING TYPISTS of steady character. None others needs apply. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating experience and salary expected to Box. No. 692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1067

WANTED IMMEDIATELLY—One qualified Hindoo VETERINARY GRADUATE, starting salary Rs. 60, bi-annual increase Rs. 15 on approved service, rising up to Rs. 150. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, BOMBAY PINJRAPOLE, Girgaon, Bombay. 1089

WANTED—For a large Limited Company, a SECRETARY and MANASGER with experience of Joint Stock Company, one certified ACCOUNTANT, three REGISTRATION CLERKS, and one SHORTHAND-TYPIST, only those with previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 577, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 994

WANTED.

WANTED.—A BILLIARD TABLE SECONDHAND in good condition size 12 x 6. Apply Box No. 574 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 961

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A consignment of Metz Car Accessories. Apply to BHIMJI JAYRAJ & CO., 251, Hornby Road, Fort. 1016

TWO TAXIS, one Minerva, one Studebaker, both running order, inspection 6 to 8 a.m. To-day Shop, Gowalia Tank. 919

FOR SALE.—One furnished DISPENSAR at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi with electric fittings. See personally Dr. A. G. SHAH Princess Street, Dispensary Bomba 944

FOR SALE—A MOTOR CAR, just arrived from France, latest Model 1920, DELAHAYE 14 H.P., self starter Electric light, 5 wheels, etc. For further particulars apply to Box No. 571 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 930

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One complete DISPENSARY. Apply Mr. K. B. MAZAGONWALLA, Nawab Building, Hornby Road, Fort. 1082

PLOTS of freehold land at Walkeshwar FOR SALE. Apply RAGHUNATH MUKUND & CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1081

MILL MACHINERY—Thousands of Spindles and Looms for sale. Apply for further patriculars to Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 665

FOD SALE 10,500 lbs. YARN WHITE MERCIRISED, Count 64/2s. PHOENIX BRAND, Ready delivery. Apply Box No. 683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1037

FOR SALE.—English two deep canoe VICTORIAS, one excellent and almost new BROUGHAM just unpacked DADABHOY RUTTONJI, Girgaum, Gaiwadi, near Kandavari. 923

TO BE DISPOSED OF—A sound promising EDUCATIONAL CONCERN, working from Primary classes (grant-in-aid) up to Matric, situated in a good locality. Offers invited. The owner retires for health. Apply Box No. 595, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1070

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for office, two small ROOMS in Princess Street (West) Apply Box No. 594, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1069

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, Dadi Seth Estate Plot No. 6, Chowpati. 863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—(1) Qualified FOREST OFFICER, pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80; (2) SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, pay Rs. 40—5—; (3) 10 years' experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 50—60; (4) Two non-matric Hindi knowing TEACHERS, pay Rs. 15. Appointments will be made on three months' probation each. Apply with copies of testimonials to KAMDAR. Kushalgarh. Southern Rajputana. Via Udaigarh B. B. & C. I. Rly. 1014

D. C. & A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS

and

DESK FANS

Large Stoc

B. KHAN & Co.,
204, Hornby Road.

698

NOTICE.

WANTED as State Engineer, an L. C. C., a man having some experience of construction of buildings, roads, bridges, etc., and town improvement preferred. Salary Rs. 150 plus Rs. 10 house-rent. Apply to the "ADMINISTRATOR, Jasdan Kathiawar" with copies of testimoniais, which will not be returned. 1010

WANTED.

WANTED—A GROUNDS SUPERINTENDENT, must have a knowledge of the upkeep of Gardens, Polo Ground, Golf Course, Tennis Courts, etc. Salary (not exceeding Rs. 200 p. m.) according to qualifications. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to SECRETARY, WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB, Mahalaxmi, Bombay. 1045

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartared Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Carim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE,
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).

Rangoon, the 26th April, 1920.

891

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS with testimonials, if any, are invited from SENIOR GRADUATES of the COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, Poona, for the post of Executive Engineer for District Local Board, Thana, carrying a Salary of Rs. 350 per month with Travelling Allowance according to C. S. R. The applications should reach the undersigned before 30th June, 1920. The appointment is terminable at 3 months' notice.

S. G. PHADKE,
President,
District Local Board, Thane.

1052

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE,

WANTED—Qualified MEDICAL GRADUATES for temporary Plague, Cholera and Influenza Inoculation Duty. Application stating qualifications and supported by copies of any testimonials should be made to the SANITARY COMMISSIONER for the Government of Bombay, Poona.

Applicants must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act of 1912 and be competent Inoculators. 1077

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of teak scantlings, planks, battens, junglewoods, Malabar Hardwoods, Oregon Pine, planking tongued and grooved, bamboos, poles bullies, etc., which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions, Bombay

Detailed lists can be had from the Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

W. D. LOVELL,
Captain.
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies),
Board of Industries & Munitions, Bombay.

1066

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on 18th May, 1920, it was resolved to pay a dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1919, at Rs. 20 per share (Old shares), free of Income-tax and to make it payable on or after the 1st June, 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the register of the Company on 17th May, 1920. Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses.

Tata, Sons, Ltd.,
by their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILIMORIA,
Agents,
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 19th May, 1920.

1090

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against or to the said Company are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 302-306, Bazargate Street, (entrance from Dwarkadas Lane) Fort, Bombay, within EIGHT DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the work will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

GOPALDAS TRIKAMJEE,
Liquidator.

1086

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

A going furniture concern in Delhi with influential Government and other connections is now open to consider offers for partnership or for outright sale. Has also got a sufficiently long lease of extensive premises centrally situated which are now almost impossible to secure in Delhi even at fabulous rates owing to the coming Royal Visit. Only Bonafide enquiries accompanied by references entertained. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 695

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (Mechanical), Bombay University for a new appointment of Assistant Prof. of Mechanical Engineering in the D J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay Rs. 150-25/2-225 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the PRINCIPAL with testimonials before 31st May, 1920.

S. C. SHAHANI,
Ag. Principal,
D. J. Sind College.

853

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified GRADUATE for a new appointment of Assistant Professor of English in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay Rs. 150-25/2-225 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the Principal with testimonials before 31st May, 1920.

S. C. SHAHANI,
Ag. Principal,
D. J. Sind College.

852

NOTICE

WANTED—A MECHANIC capable to take charge of runing Workshops. He should be able to control the labour and understand repairing and running of oil engines and Road Rollers. Pay Rs. 100 a month, consolidated with free quarters. Apply to H. R. SAKHUJA, Esq., State Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Alwar, with copies of testimonials before 25th May. 1020

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.
NOVOCAIN
NOW
AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic, Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic. Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application. Manufactured by.

Messrs SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(THIS IS NOT AN INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUBSCRIBING SHARES, WHICH ARE ISSUED ON THE BASIC OF THE PROSPECTUS FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR)

THE

Economic Hosiery Mills Ltd.

CAPITAL . . . . Rs. 10,00,000

DIVIDED INTO SHARES OF Rs. 10 EACH, PAYABLE:—

Rs. 2 ON APPLICATION, Rs. 2 ON ALLOTMENT. NO FURTHER CALLS WITHIN ONE YEAR.

AT PRESENT ISSUED ONLY 50,000 Shares.

(Share list to close very soon.)

DIRECTORS.

1. THE HON'BLE SIR DEVAPRASAD SARVADHIKARY, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D, F.C.U., etc., Member, Bengal Legislative Council, (Chairman.)
2. MR. J. R. HERBERT, Manager, Messrs. Symington Cox and Co., Ltd. Engineers, Import and Expor Merchants, Calcutta. (Also at Bombay, London, Manchester, and New York.)
3. PROF. SITES CHANDRA KAR, M. A., B.L., Calcutta, College of Science, Calcutta University.
4. MR. D. N. BANERJEE (Ex-officio) Proprietor, Students' Economic Hosiery Co., and of Messrs. D. N. Banerjee and Co., Calcutta.

OBJECTS:—To set up a fully equipped HOSIERY FACTORY on up-to-date lines by acquiring lands in the vicinity of Calcutta where all kind of hosiery and underwear will be manufactured to meet the rapidly increasing demand of Indian and Foreign markets and in this view the Company has acquired the going concern known as the Students' Economic Hosiery Co., (a reputed firm of hosiery manufacturers and Government Contractors of 15 years standing whose audited accounts for the year ended April 1919 shows a profit of 44.25 per cent.) with its good-will, plant, machinery and stock-in-trade, etc, as well as the benefits, of all existing contracts at a price of Rs. 1,45,000 PAYABLE IN SHARES ONLY. (The Vendor further purchased 5,000 shares of this Company.)

To foster COTTAGE INDUSTRIES by admitting pupil to its Industrial Training Institution so as to equip them for independent business and enable them to take advantage of Company offer to supply suitable machinery and yarn at reasonable rates and to place their outturn in the market. By this means the company hopes to compete with the cheaper articles hitherto imported from JAPAN AND GERMANY.

To open SPINNING DEPARTMENTS for the production of yarn in its own factories and also to open dyeing and bleaching factories and chemical laboratories. To open agencies and business connections with the wholesale merchants and retail dealers on the Co-operative Principles and afford them facility for the sale of the manufactured goods of this Company.

PROSPECTUS AND SHARE APPLICATION FORMS CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Apply to :—

D. N. BANERJEE & Co.,
Managing Agents,
50-2, DHURRAMTOLLA ST., CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE EXAMINATION for admission of candidates in the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, for the Civil and Military branches will be held on MONDAY, 7th June, 1920, Candidates who have passed the School Final, Matriculation or any higher examination of a University need only apply, for admission forms, before 1st June, 1920, with the marks obtained by them.

Women pupils will be admitted without the qualifications but subject to an examination by the Superintendent as to their ability to follow the course of studies. For further particulars application may be made to the SUPERINTENDENT B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad.

(Sd.) I. DAVANPORT JONES.
M.D., Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent B. J. Medical School,
Ahmedabad.

IN THE MATTER OF THE AKOLA AND MID-INDIA SPG., WVG. AND MFG. CO., LTD.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company duly convened and held at the registered office of the Company Nos. 392-306, Bazargate Street, known as Jivraj Baloo Building, (entrance from Dwarkadas Lane) Fort, Bombay, on the 3rd May, 1920, the following resolution was duly passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the said Company also duly convened and held at the same place on the 18th May 1920, the same resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution namely:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Gopaldas Trikamji be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

DHARAMSINH TRICUMJI,
Chairman.

Dated, 18th May, 1920. 1087

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1920. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-0 a.m.

Fourteen scholarships (value Rs. 16 per mensem) will be awarded to students who have passed either the Matriculation, School Final, School Leaving Certificate or Government Service Examination. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on August 2nd and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless qualified as above are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on August 2nd and the following days.

All candidates must pass an examination in physical fitness held at the College on August 2nd and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 11th May, 1920.

949

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Dr. Syed Abdul Kadar El Edroos and Bai Fatmabai, his wife have contracted to purchase from Merwan Rustom Sheriar Kasnavia, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground the Foras rent whereof has been redeemed with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ferguson Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2235 (7), Street No. 358F and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 73, 346, etc., New No. A2/11967 Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 1AD/2838 and containing by admeasurement 580 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by Municipal property, on or towards the North by the property of Currimbhoy Peer Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property of Motiram Dayaram.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

1072

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Hussonalli Abdullalli, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground (formerly, consisting of 2 pieces) together with the messuages, tenements and bungalow standing thereon situate at Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra in Salsette, Taluka Thana District containing by admeasurement 8,239 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Non-agricultural Survey Nos. 118-251 of Danda and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Burjorji Cursetji Pavri, on or towards the West by the public road leading from Andheri to Bandra, on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Jehangir Wadia and on or towards the South by the property of the said Burjorji Cursetji Pavri and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th May, 1920.

1044

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Khan has contracted to sell to our clients the pieces or parcels of land or ground described hereunder.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 40, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land together with trees plants, etc. and hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in the village of Eksar, Sub-Registration District Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and bearing the following numbers and particulars:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Fal. No.	Measurement A. G.	Assessment. Rs.	as.	P.
340	71	12	..	0— 6¼	1	3	0
344	72	3	..	0—11¼	2	0	0
345	72	5	..	0—24½	3	14	0
349	73	4	..	0— 3	0	7	0
357	74	4	..	0— 3	0	5	0
356	74	3	..	0—36	2	4	0
490	88	7-15-16	..	0—24½	2	12	3
443	84	5	..	0— 9½	1	0	0
262	65	5	..	0— 3	0	5	6
494	88	12-17-18	..	0—16¼	1	11	0
457	85	12	..	0— 6¼	0	11	0
442	84	4-6-7-8	..	0—18½	3	2	6
489	88	6	..	0— 5½	1	0	0
273	65	16-2	..	0— 2½	0	3	6
261	65	½	..	0— 4½	0	9	3
(Eksar Pakhadi, Kandar.)							
805	132	..	..	0—15	0	9	0
806	132	..	3-1	0—27	1	0	0
802	131	1	3-2	0—29	3	12	0
840	138	1	5/2	0—20	1	2	0
850	142	3	2-2	0—17½	2	12	0
857	142	..	..	0—1	0	0	7
814	132	10	2-2	0— 6	0	3	6
826	134	1	15	0— 8½	0	13	6
826	134	..	4	0— 2	0	1	3
828	134	3	..	0— 6½	0	12	0
830	134	5	..	0— 3½	0	7	9
776	128	1	..	0— 3	0	8	0
803	132	..	1	1—10	2	5	0
804	132	2	..	0—38	1	7	6
816	133	2	..	0— 7½	0	11	6
816	133	..	5	0— 1	0	1	0
780	128	4	..	0— 6½	0	13	7
821	133	6	..	0— 3½	0	4	6
858	143	..	1	1-4-0	1	10	0

Dated this 18th day of May 1920.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

44

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 18th day of May, 1920, by Messrs. Bennett & Coy. Auctioneers under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the guardian of the property of Gordhandas Ranchordas a minor in consultation with Bai Mani, widow of Jiwandas Ranchordas our client was declared the highest bidder and purchaser of the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazendari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 2/3rd square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2110 and bounded on the East by Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, on the West partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Oodhavji, on the North by the property belonging to the estate of Dhobhi Morar Gordhan deceased and on the South by the property of Khimji Oodhavji which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 274 and Street No. 320-324 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
1085 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Sakerlal Ramdas has contracted to sell to our clients the property described hereunder All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land together with the trees plants, etc, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in the village of Eksar, Registration Subdistrict Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, and bearing the following Numbers and particulars:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Pal. No	Measurement A. G.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
480	87	..	25	0— 6	0 3 6
464	86	16/24	..	0—26½	2 7 9
272	65	16/1	..	0— 2	0 2 9
485	88	2	..	0— 7½	1 3 0
483	87	31-32	..	0—12	0 10 9
404	80	9	..	0— 9½	1 7 0
459	86	2	..	0— 1½	0 4 3
,,	,,	3	..	0— 6½	0 13 9
,,	,,	4	..	0—11½	1 10 0
,,	,,	5	..	0— 3½	0 7 0
,,	,,	6	..	0— 1½	0 2 0
,,	,,	7	..	0— 4½	0 8 6
,,	,,	8	..	0— 6½	0 12 9
,,	,,	9	..	6— 4½	0 9 0
,,	,,	10	..	0—11½	1 10 0
,,	,,	11	..	0— 4½	0 12 0
,,	,,	17	..	0— 8	1 4 0
,,	,,	19	..	0— 3½	0 6 0
,,	,,	20	..	0— 9½	0 13 3
,,	,,	23	..	0—25	2 3 0
478	87	14	..	0—15	0 13 6
	,,	16	..	0—10	0 9 0
	,,	17	..	0—14	0 12 9
	,,	18	..	0—12	0 11 3
	,,	19	..	0—21	1 3 0
478	,,	20	..	0— 9½	0 13 3
,,	,,	21	..	0— 6	0 5 6
481	,,	26	..	0— 9	0 5 6
479	,,	15	..	0—10	0 9 0
484	88	1	..	0—12	1 15 0
490	,,	14	..	0— 2	0 2 0

Dated this 18th day of May 1920.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
1064 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned Bungalow and premises situate at Malad known as "Naoshir Villa." The property has been let under a Lease dated 1st day of July 1918, for a term of 5 years from 1st July 1918.

For particulars as to the Lease and otherwise apply to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

All those several pieces or parcels of Unsurveyed Khoti land or ground (the Khot whereof is Abdulhamid Habibbhai) situate lying and being at Nalad Pot Tukadi Bandra, Taluka Sasti, Zilla Thana, in the Registration SubDistrict of Bandra, now made into one together containing by admeasurement 6,256 square yards or thereabouts together with the Bungalow messuages and outhouses standing thereon being House No. 11 of Notified Area Malad Circle known as "Naoshir Villa" the numbers and other particulars of which said several pieces of land are as under:—

No.	Dhep	Phara	Akar	Local Fund
54		9	4-12-0	0-4-9
54		7½	3-15-11	0-4-0
57		½	0- 4- 4	0-0-10
53		6.4	0- 7 0	

and all which said land and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Hormasji Nusserwanji Kapadia on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Pherozshah Mehta on or towards the North partly by the property of Antone Francis and partly by the property of the Khot Abdulhamid Habibbhon and on or towards the South by the Valnai Road.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER HIRALAL,
Attorney's for the Owner.
784

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction sale of about 3000 bales of high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. s.s. "SHINYO MARU".

About 2,560 full pressed bales high class staple cotton slightly damaged by water.

About 500 full pressed bales high class staple cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above steamer sailed for Kobe Japan on the 2nd instant, but owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold, had to put back on Friday night the 7th idem.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Auction Sale of valuable landed property at Malarrao Lane.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Mr. Jamnadas Purshotam the owner of the above property Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Kansara Jivabhai Chaganlal.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Malarrao Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement, 205 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4411 and Street No. 11 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 19, New No. 119 Old Survey No. 87 and New Survey No. 475, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Malarrao Lane on or towards the West partly by the property of Sheth Goculdas Tejpal charities and partly by the said Malarrao Lane, on or towards the North by the said Malarrao Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Goculdas Teipal charities and which said premises have been in the occupation of the defaulting purchaser and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ANTIQUE BLACKWOOD FURNITURE OF THE SHOP OF K. J. BHAMGARA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Kalbadevi, Kanta Terrace, the blackwood furniture as under:—

Blackwood carved sideboard, garden screen, centre-table, dining-table, blackwood single and double beds, ivory toys, blackwood palm stand, ebony-wood carved elephant, ivory walking sticks, blackwood hatstand, marble figures, Kitson light and tank, phonograph, etc., etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Artistic Handsome Household Furniture, Baby Grand Piano (Ronisch), Singer's Sewing Machine, Electric Ceiling and Table Fans, Large Ice Box, etc. The Property of Captain Sykes.

On SUNDAY, the 30th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the "Downs" Bungalow at Wachhagandy Road, New Gamdevi, very valuable household handsome artistic furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, sideboard, dressing and writing tables, clothes baskets, corner cabinets, easy and rocking chairs, zoonda almirahs, chiffoneers, palm stands, teak and iron cots, fancy teapoys, centre tables, hatstands, towel horse, wash-hand tables, baby grand piano (Ronisch), electric ceiling and table fans, Singer's sewing machine, large ice box, chicks, crockery, iron stove, fowls, etc.

The property of Captain Sykes.

The property will be viewed from Thursday, 27th instant.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1920.

MESSRS MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF MAY, 1920, AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction Sale near Mahaluxmi Battery in "Framji Hall" Bungalow Warden Road of late Mr. Murray's dining, drawing and bedroom latest aristic designs, from well-known English cabinet makers, made-to-order, season wood, furniture, sweet toned cottage "Piano" by "Soundy & Co.," drawing room suites, silver cabinets, bed room almirahs, dressing chest of drawers and tables, English Ice box, Persian carpets, English Iron safe on stand by "Dansaw" size 36 in. by 24 in. by 24 in., Singer hand sewing machine, English iron and brass double bedsteads, Jost fan, very rich English plateedware by James Diakin and Read and Bartin, comprising, curry dishes, vegetable dishes, centrepieces, silver tea sets, rich English glassware, crockery, dinner service, garden pots, etc.

Messrs MODY & CO., auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at the above address latest selected designs artistic household furniture comprising dining table, dining, chairs, mirror backside boards, drawing room cabinets, rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, sweet toned cottage Piano by "Soundy & Co." original Price 1,400, teapoys, English Iron safe on stand by "Dansaw," Jost fan, single and double door almirahs dressing chest of drawers and tables, iron and brass double beds, "Oliver" Typewriter, marble washing table and sets, electric table fans, brass hanging lamps, easychairs, chesterfield sofas and chairs, clothes presses, clothes basket, Revolving bookstand, towel-horse, meatsafe, English ice box, very rich platedware, by "James Diakin" and Read and Barton" comprising curry dishes, Luncheon dishes, tea sets, centrepieces, salvers, flower holders, rich glassware, crockery, dinner service, garden pots, etc., etc.

Property of late Mr. H. Murray.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Property of another gentleman.

1 chalmers motor car, 5-seated 6-cylinder 25 H. P.

1 Stellite motor car 10-12 H. P. 4-seated 4-cylinders 2 speed No. 3749.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON (KASUR.)

On THURSDAY, the 20th May, 1920 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Sheth Hukmichand Rambhagat at Arthur Bunder Kolaba by order of Sheth Keshoram Potdar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Vardhawan Jetasi.

100 Bales Cotton (Kasur).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd May at 2 p.m. (S.T.) The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23 Churchgate Street (next to Mongini Brothers) the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockeryware dining table and chairs, side-board, dumbwaiter, drawing room suite, cabinet, single and double door almyrah dressing and wash-hand table etc.

Property on view.

BOMBAY AUCTION COY.
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES PARA RED COTTON SPLITS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the office concerned:—

C. P.—9397/94/1—5 bales Para Red Cotton Splits, 21 inches, 30 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1920.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. AMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness a failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

The perfect rub for aches and pains forever located and with full power to immediate relief is bottled under the name

Dr. Ames's
CYPRESS SALVE
(this is the name to ask for) Re. 1-4-0 by post free
Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.
Sk. M. St., Market, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS
COMMENCING SATURDAY
29th MAY, 1920.
Albert E. Smith presents
William Duncan
with
Edith Johnson & Joe Ryan
IN
"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"
Vitagraph's Greatest Serial Photo-play.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY AT 6-30 p.m.
"The Devil"
"The Devil"
"The Devil"
It is a Story of Love with many Complications. Love does not run smoothly by any means. It Swirls in eddies and finishes up in Maelstrums with His Satanic Majesty at the Helm.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Last Two Nights of the Popular Picture Bill.
"THE STOLEN HONOR"
There are many thrilling situations and a startling climax. It is a picture with a punch.
ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT. !!!
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.
Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Girgam, Churni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Churni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY
at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
You've been waiting months for her!
Now she's here!
MACK SENNET'S £100,000 Racing Play.
'MABEL NORMAND'
IN
"MICKEY"
Comedy Drama in 7 reels.
No photoplay has yet been produced so filled with adventure and thrill as "Mickey" The novelty and intensity of the thrills are indeed remarkable. Fatalities see to be avoided by a hair's breadth—with a reality that is tremendously convincing.
"SHE'S DOWN! MICKEY'S DOWN!"
Neck and neck the horses came into the straights—hoofs thundering, whips cracking and crowds yelling. Look!
It's a girl who's on the favorite; and she's riding like a demon.
A man's fortune and her own happiness depend on her.
She's winning!—She's winning and—then in a whirl of dust and thrill she comes crashing down in a heap, right under the hoof of the flying horses behind.
ALSO
PATHES GAZETTE
Comencing Next Saturday 22nd May
The Star of all Stars! The Most Magnificent!!
Mme. PETROVA
The Most Powerful, beautiful and fascinating idol in Screen-land in a thrilling Drama of Subtle Mystery
"THE LIFE MASK"
or
A Night-Walking Bride's awful Secret.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE MOST ASTOUNDING FILM OF THE YEAR.
A Nordisk Super Production.
"The Flaming Sword"
Amazing spectacular Effects. Scenes of Fire, Flood and Destruction
The most ambitious film yet produced it shows the end of the world
Impressive! Wonderful. Gigantic!
Commencing Next Saturday 22nd May.
A Tremendous Sensation!
Having the Surge and force of Life on the Edge of the World.
"Carmen of the Klondike"
FEATURE
Clara Williams
As the Girl who thinking her lover unfaithful become the Carmen of the Klondike, yet remained true to her Womanhood:
"The same love that tempts us into sin,
If it be true love, works out its redemption!"
SEE THE Flame of Life
Only to-day and to-morrow is your chance.
From Saturday the 22nd The Indian Legendary tale picturised in Europe and imported by the Majestic.
A Daughter of Brahma
Georgeous Scenes. | Magnificent Dresses.
Flawless Acting. | Perfect Environment.
Realistic Mob Scenes. | Unique Ceremonies.
GENERAL BEAUTY AND ENTHRALMENT
make this a production tha like of which has seldom before been offered to you.
KNOW THAT IT'S CINEMA MAJESTIC
COMING ON SATURDAY THE 29th WITH A CRASH
Vitagraph's Big Smashing Serial of Risk and Romance
SMASHING BARRIERS.
If you are feeling low spirited here's your prescription.
To-day and To-morrow!
These two days only remain to see the exquisite, melodious, heart-touching and soul-inspiring Photo-drama, presented by Messrs K. D. and Brothers,
WESTWARD HO!
(6-Parts—7000 feet.)
An all-British Production, adapted from the world-famous Novel of Charles Kingsley, and featuring the beautiful,
RENEE KELLY
Don't miss this treat of seeing the glory and splendour of dear old England in the time of the "Good Queen Bess."
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
Next Saturday
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present
"DARBY AND JOAN"
By
SIR HALL CAINE

IMPERIAL
THE BLACK SECRET
featuring
PEARL WHITE
Episode Seven—THE BETRAYAL
Episode Eight—A CRIPPLED HAND
PATHE REVUE
To interest and amuse
PATHE GAZETTE
The latest and best
LITTLE MARIE SUNSHINE
in
MISS GINGERSNAP
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee Saturdays and Sundays
3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Music under the direction of Mr. H. Jacobs of the National Orchestral Association of London
IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

THE EXCELSIOR
FAREWELL VISIT
OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S
FAMOUS
"PIERROT PIE CO."
"PIERROT PIE CO."
14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14
including
THE POPULAR ARTISTE
MADELINE ROSSITER
and ZIMMY
THE LIVE JAZZ MAN
To-day, Thurs. 20th at 9-30 p. m.
PIE No. 4.
Friday 21st, Saturday 22nd, at 9-30 p. m.
and
Sunday 23rd Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
PIE No. 5.
EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.
Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CONSTITUTION AND QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

102 ELECTED AND 41 NOMINITED MEMBERS.

The following rules relating to the Indian Legislative Assembly and Council, which have been submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, are published for general information:—

I. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of—

(1) one hundred and two elected members, and

(2) forty-one members nominated by the Governor General, of whom not more than twenty-six may be officials, and one shall be a person nominated as the result of an election held in Berar.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

II. The elected members shall be elected by the constituencies specified in Schedule I to these rules subject to the provisions of that Schedule in regard to constituencies entitled to elect in rotation, and the number of members to be elected by each constituency shall be as stated therein against that constituency.

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.

III. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Legislative Assembly if such person—

(a) is not a British subject; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) is already a member of any legislative body constituted under the Act; or

(d) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(e) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(f) is under 25 years of age; or

(g) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(h) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part:

Provided that, if the Ruler of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not ineligible for election to the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be ineligible for election to the Legislative Assembly by any constituency in that province:

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (d) may be removed by an order of the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) A person who has been convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A. of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or has been reported by Commissioners holding an election inquiry as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV to these rules, shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of the Commissioners, as the case may be; and a person reported by such Commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similarly disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) A person who having been a candidate or an election agent at an election has failed to lodge the return of election expenses hereinafter prescribed or has lodged a return which is found either by Commissioners holding an election inquiry or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding to be false in any material particular shall be disqualified for five years from the date of the election from being nominated as a candidate at any other election:

Provided that either of the disqualifications mentioned in sub-rules (3) and (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the Governor General in Council in that behalf.

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

IV. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Legislative Assembly to represent—

(a) a general constituency in the presidency of Madras or in the presidency of Bengal, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency or of another constituency of the same communal description situate in the same presidency; or

(b) a general constituency in the presidency of Bombay, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency and he has resided in the constituency for a period of six months prior to the first day of January in the year in which the constituency is called upon to elect a member or members; provided that a candidate eligible for election in any such constituency shall be eligible for election in a constituency of the same communal description if the whole or part of either constituency is included in the same district; or

(c) a general constituency in the province of Bihar and Orissa or in the province of Assam, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency or of any other general constituency in the same province; or

(d) a Muhammadan or non-Muhammadan constituency in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of a Muhammadan or non-Muhammadan constituency in that province; or

(e) a general constituency in the Punjab or in the Central Provinces or a European constituency in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or a constituency in the Province of Burma or any special constituency, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency.

(2) For the purposes of these rules—

(a) "general constituency" means a non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan, European, non-European, or Sikh constituency; and

(b) "special constituency" means a Landholders' or Indian Commerce constituency.

THE RIGHT TO ELECT.

V. (1) Every person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of a constituency who has the qualifications prescribed for an elector of that constituency and who is not subject to any of the disqualifications hereinafter set out, namely:—

(a) is not a British subject; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(d) is under 21 years of age:

Provided that, if the Ruler of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of a constituency of the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of any constituency of the Legislative Assembly in that province:

Provided further that, if a resolution is passed by the Legislative Assembly, recommending that the sex disqualification for registration should be removed either in respect of women generally or any class of women, the Governor General in Council shall make regulations providing that women or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of their sex:

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of more than one general constituency.

(2) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A. of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is reported by the Commissioners holding an election inquiry as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV to these rules, his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered thereon for a period of five years from the date of the conviction or the report, as the case may be, or if not on the electoral roll, shall not be so registered for a like period; and if any person is reported by such Commissioners as guilty of any other corrupt practice as specified in the said Schedule, his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered thereon for a period of three years from the date of the report or, if not on the electoral roll, shall not be registered for a like period:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may direct that the name of any person to whom this sub-rule applies shall be registered on the electoral roll.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

VI. (1) The qualifications of an elector for a general constituency shall be such qualifications based on—

(i) community,

(ii) residence, and

(iii) (a) ownership or occupation of a building, or

(b) assessment to or payment of municipal or cantonment rates or taxes or local cesses; or

(c) assessment to or payment of income tax, or

(d) the holding of land,

as are specified in Schedule II to these rules in the case of that constituency.

(2) The qualifications of an elector for a special constituency shall be the qualifications specified in Schedule II to these rules in the case of that constituency.

ELECTORAL ROLL.

VII. (1) An electoral roll shall be prepared for every constituency, on which shall be entered the names of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as electors for that constituency. It shall be published in the constituency together with a notice specifying the mode in which and the time within which any person whose name is not entered in the roll and who claims to have it inserted therein, or any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person on the roll, may prefer a claim or objection to the Revising Authority.

(2) The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province in regard to the following matters, namely,—

(1) the authority by whom the electoral roll shall be prepared and the particulars to be contained in the roll,

(2) the time at which the roll shall be prepared,

(3) the publication of the roll in the constituency to which it relates,

(4) the mode in which and the time within which claims and objections may be preferred,

(5) the constitution and appointment of Revising Authorities to dispose of claims and objections,

(6) the manner in which notices of claims or objections shall be published,

(7) the place, date, and time at which and the manner in which claims or objections shall be heard,

shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Legislative Assembly:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that such modifications and adaptations as he may specify shall be made in the application of those regulations.

(3) The orders made by the Revising Authority shall be final, and the electoral roll shall be amended in accordance therewith and shall, as so amended, be republished in the case of each province in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations aforesaid for the republication of electoral rolls of constituencies of the Legislative Council.

(4) The electoral roll shall come into force from the date of such republication, and shall continue in force for a period of three years or for such less period as the Governor-General in Council may by regulation prescribe, and after the expiration of such period a fresh roll shall be prepared in accordance with these rules.

(5) If a constituency is called upon to elect a member or members after an electoral roll has ceased to have force and before the completion of the new electoral roll shall for the purposes of that election continue to operate as the electoral roll for the constituency.

RIGHT TO VOTE.

VIII. Every person registered on the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency shall while so registered be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency: provided that no person shall vote in more than one general constituency.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

IX. (1) Any person may be nominated as a candidate for election in any constituency for which he is eligible for election under these rules.

(2) On or before the date on which a candidate is nominated, the candidate shall make in writing and sign a declaration appointing either himself or some other person who is not disqualified under these rules for the appointment to be his election agent, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such declaration has been made.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be renominated as a candidate for the same election.

ELECTION.

X. (1) If the number of candidates who are duly nominated and who have not withdrawn their candidature before such time as the Governor-General in Council may fix in this behalf exceeds that of the vacancies, a poll shall be taken.

(2) If the number of such candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected.

(3) If the number of such candidates is less than the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be elected, and the Governor-General shall, by a notification in the Gazette of India call for fresh nominations for the remaining vacancies, and if any such are received shall call upon the constituencies concerned to elect members to fill these vacancies.

(4) Votes shall be given by ballot and in general and Landholders' constituencies in person. No votes shall be received by proxy.

(5) In plural-member constituencies every elector shall have as many votes as there are members to be elected: provided that no elector shall give more than one vote to any one candidate except in the case of the plural-member constituencies in the presidency of Bombay, in which constituencies any elector may accumulate his votes upon one candidate or distribute them amongst the candidates as he pleases.

(6) Votes shall be counted by the Returning Officer, and any candidate, or, in the absence of the candidate, a representative duly authorised by him in writing, shall have a right to be present at the time of counting.

(7) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate or candidates, as the case may be, to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(8) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

(9) The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected shall be published in the Gazette of India.

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

XI. The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province in regard to the following matters, namely,—

(1) the form and manner in, and the conditions on, which nominations may be made, and for the scrutiny of nominations,

(2) the appointment of a Returning Officer for each constituency and for his powers and duties,

(3) the division of general and Landholders' constituencies into polling areas and the appointment of polling stations for these areas,

(4) the appointment of officers to preside at polling stations, and the duties of such officers,

(5) the checking of voters by reference to the electoral roll,

(6) the manner in which votes are to be given, both generally and in the case of illiterate voters or voters under physical or other disability,

(7) the procedure to be followed in respect of tender of votes by persons representing themselves to be electors after other persons have voted as such electors,

(8) the scrutiny of votes,

(9) the safe custody of ballot papers and other election papers, the period for which such papers shall be preserved, and the inspection and production of such papers, and

(10) the conduct of elections generally,

shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Legislative Assembly:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that such modifications and adaptations as he may specify shall be made in the application of those regulations.

MULTIPLE ELECTIONS.

XII.—(1) If any person is elected by more than one constituency, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in the Gazette of India, choose for which of these constituencies he shall serve, and the choice shall be conclusive.

(2) When any such choice has been made, the Governor-General shall call upon any constituency or constituencies for which such person has not chosen to serve to elect another person or persons.

(3) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule, the elections of such person shall be void and the Governor-General shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned to elect another person or persons.

(To be Continued.)

DEFICIENT WATER SUPPLY.

COMPLAINT OF MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Honorary Secretary, Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, inviting attention to the inadequate supply of water in the City and stating that almost every day his Association had been receiving complaints from all classes and communities in regard to deficient supply of water, in response to an invitation to the public to communicate their grievances to the Association; that a list of these complaints would be sent to the Corporation in due course but that in the meanwhile investigations should be made into the causes of deficiency of water supply in the months of April and May; and that he was inclined to believe that mills consume more water during these months; and suggesting that the Corporation should invite an expert to examine the possibility of obtaining a good supply of water from the Tata Hydro-Electric Works.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the applicant be informed that the matter was receiving attention.

PEARL NECKLACES LOTTERY.

TO-DAY'S DRAWING AT TOWN HALL.

This evening will see the consumation of the Children's Welfare Pearl Lottery which is to be drawn at a meeting of ticket holders in the Town Hall at 6 o'clock when her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd will preside. This lottery has had a run of nearly two months and as it has met with considerable public support the public will doubtless be interested in the result and will turn out in large numbers to witness the drawing and to learn who are the fortunate winners of the many valuable necklaces and other prizes which have been so generously presented by those interested in the Children's Welfare movement. These prizes were prominently in evidence at the recent Exhibition and Fete held in Bombay for the same object in March, and they were daily exhibited during April at one of the doors of the Currency Office in Esplanade Road where they attracted no small amount of attention.

The mode to be adopted in drawing the prizes is to be as follows:—

On the platform will be a large barrel and a smaller box both of which will revolve.

The large barrel will contain cardboard discs equal in number to the tickets sold and each disc bears a number corresponding to the number on a ticket.

In the smaller box will be thirty-five cards numbered 1, 2, 3, up to 35 representing the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., prizes up to the 35th prize.

A disc and a card will be drawn simultaneously from the barrel and the box by two blind boys who have kindly been allowed to assist in the drawing by the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.

Each disc and card so drawn together will be paired, and the number on the disc will be declared the winning number of the prize represented by the number on the card.

The counterfoils of the Lottery Books will also be on the platform and as the winning numbers are called out they will be marked upon a blackboard and the winner's name announced after reference to the counterfoil corresponding with the number.

It is understood that her Excellency intends to avail herself of the opportunity afforded by the meeting to make a short statement as regards the financial result not only of the Lottery but of the Exhibition and Fete of which the lottery was only a part.

Tickets for admission to the meeting are eight annas each and will be sold at the doors. A certain number of seats will be reserved in the body of the Hall for ladies.

THE MUSJID BUNDER ROAD FIRE.

A correspondent writes:

With reference to the report in your issue of the 16th instant about a fire that broke out in the small hours of Saturday morning. At Masjid, Bunder, in the house of Mr. Hansraj Karamsi, I beg to add some further particulars. Among the buildings that received damage more or less was the rear portion of Seth Sajanbhai Meralibhai's Girl's School which contained all furniture of the School. As reparation work was going on the front side of the School and the school's furniture was stored in the back portion which was completely destroyed alongwith the whole furniture. The school is managed by the Trustees.

TUTICORIN NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

TUTICORIN, May 12.

From November next the local municipal administration will see several changes, and some of the changes will be in keeping with the Reform Scheme.

A commercial clerks' association was started here two months ago and now it is in a flourishing stage having members numbering four hundred.

The sixth session of the Nadar Mahajana Conference will be held under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, Chief Justice of Madras, on the 28th, 29th and 30th June in a large pandal to be erected at Melur, Tuticorin.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

NO. 5 CARBOLIC SOAP.

RULE NISI FOR INJUCTION.

F. C. C. Albert and Co.

vs.

The Agra Soap Manufacturing Company.

(Before Mr. Justice Shah the vacation Judge.)

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiffs for a rule nisi for injunction restraining the defendants from manufacturing in India or selling or advertising the sale of any soap in tablets bearing thereon any label being a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label or any soap put in cartons or packages constituting a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' card-board cartons or packages likely to deceive the purchasers.

Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

In the plaint among other things it was stated that the plaintiffs had imported for sale into Bombay a carbolic soap No. 5 in the form of tablets. These tablets were wrapped up in tin-foil bearing label coloured red, black and white and upon which were printed the words "No. 5 Carbolic Soap." These tablets were packed up in lots of a dozen in card-board square cartons of greenish gray colour which opened with side-flaps and bore the above mentioned number. This packing was then original and distinguished the soap from the soap manufactured by others. Their soaps had acquired a high reputation in the market and the plaintiffs did a lucrative business by the sale of these soaps. They recently discovered that the defendants were manufacturing and selling in Bombay soap in tablets bearing a label coloured black and white and upon which were printed in white the words "No. 15 Carbolic Soap." The card board square cartons in which the defendants packed their soaps closely resembled the plaintiffs and the whole thing constituted a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' labels and cartons. This might lead purchasers into believing that they were really buying the plaintiffs' soap. The defendants denied that this was a colourable imitation made with a view to deceive people. The plaintiffs stated that they had suffered damage and might suffer damage in future owing to this action on the part of the defendants. They therefore prayed for injunction restraining the defendants from putting in the market for sale the soap manufactured by them.

His Lordship after hearing counsel granted a rule nisi and interim injunction.

ESPLANADE C. CLUB.

CRICKET FIXTURES 1920.

June 27, the New Hindoo C. Club.
July 4, the Hindoo Cricket Clubs' Association.
July 11, the Islam Gymkhana.
July 25, the Parsee Gymkhana.
August 1, the Friends' Union C. Club.
August 8, the Hindoo Gymkhana.
August 15, the Goud Saraswat C. Club.
August 22, the Hindoo Cricket Clubs' Association.
September 12, the Bombay Gymkhana.
September 19, the Friends' Union C. Club.
October 3, the New Hindoo C. Club.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The market for jute shares was steady without much business passing. There was again a fairly strong inquiry for coal shares and a fairly large business was put through. In miscellaneous section cotton shares were in demand Dunbar and Keshorams showing a considerable improvement in price. There was a fair inquiry for sugar shares. The following were the closing quotations.

Coal:—Bosra 27, Barabodi 16/8, Bengal Bhatdee 14/4, Bhalgora 40, Bhuhanbararee 5/3/8, Bokoro and Ranghur 24, Burrakur 40/4, small lot, Oniara 12, Central Dharmeband 21/4, Doogdha 11/4, Fularidad 19/4, Ghusick 25/12, Huntodih 16/8, Mudaipur 61, Marine 13/4, Neetooria 14/4, New Jessurgarh 32/12, Nodiha 19/4, Patmohna 16/8, Satpukuria 11/6, Raneegunge 69/12, Sendra 35/8, South Govindpur 9/12, Sutikdih 14/4, Sudamdih 4/4, Gopalchuck 13/12.

Jute:—Anglo-India 395 x.d., Belvedere 553, Century 12/10, Clive prefs 107, Craig 3/4 prem, Howrah 45/12, Kamarhatty 956, Kankinarra 757, Lansdowne 445 small lot, Northbrook 82/12, Reliance 48/8, Standard Prices 94.

Tea:—Grob (debentures) 90 Hassiniara 41.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank prefs. 96, Albien Tannery 9, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 12/12, British India Corporation 14 — deferred 19/4, British India Electric 12/8, Burmah Finance and Mining 12, Central Provinces Cement 12/4, Cawnpore Sugar 445, Carew and Co. 101, Dunbar Cotton 646, Frank Ross (Bombay) 10/8, Fairbarn Lawes on 8/4 cent. preferred 1 prem, Hatirkool Oil 15/4, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 12 prem, small lots and (new) 13 prem, Indo Burma Tin 3/8, Marshall Sons (India) 10/12, Mohini Mills 5/8, New Savan Sugar 16, Pioneer Sugar 20/12, Russa Engineering 344, Ryan Sugar 37, Somastipore Sugar 17/12, Titaghur Paper 410, Walter Locke Ltd. 16/8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/12, small lots at Rs. 59/4. War Bonds (short loans) 99/4 1925 at 99/10 and 1928 at 100/6 per cent.

ARRIVALS.

May 19.

S S Hejaz, Wheeler, Jeddah.
S S Warima, Adam, Busreh.
S S Princess, Lee, Hull.
S S Iran, Sanderson, Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:

S. S. Freinfels, Mackinon, Karachi.
S. S. Nairany, Geddie, Makalla.
S. S. Lightning, Patridge, Busreh.
S. S. Karapara, Downing, Durban, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Nurani for Red Sea Port.
Steamer Hejaz for Red Sea Port.
Steamer Onda for Rangoon.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 18th instant was 3824.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Thursday the 20th May, 1920 will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 5d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 5 9/16d. per rupee.

A big fire broke out on the 18th morning at Chitpore Hydraulic Jute press and the loss is estimated at half a lakh of rupees, says a Calcutta message.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Pearl Necklace Lottery, Drawing at the Town Hall 6 p.m.

Meeting of the Provisional Council of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League at the Zoroastrian Association rooms, Kavarana Bldg., Dhobi Talao, p.m.

FRIDAY, May 21.

First Day of the 3rd Sessions of the All-India Maratha Conference, Mr. Khaserao Jadhao to preside.

SATURDAY, May 22.

S. S. Mandala, with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Garden Party, Govt. House, Mahableshwar 5 p.m.

Second Day of the 3rd Sessions of the All India Maratha Conference.

SUNDAY, May 23.

Third Day of the 3rd Sessions of the All-India Maratha Conference.

The Young Zorostrian Cricket Club Jubilee Celebration, Allbless Bag.

MONDAY, May 24.

Empire Day, Bank Holiday.

The Mail Steamer Mantua with the outward mails of the 6th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	12-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIUM.

"Friday the 21st being the month's mind there will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. M. X. DeSouza, Eastern Telegraphs (Retired) at the church of St. Francis Xavier Dubal at 8 a.m.

Friends and relatives are kindly requested to attend."

G. F. S. BUILDING FUND.

The Committee of the Girls' Friendly Society acknowledge subscriptions to the G. F. S. Building Fund amounting to Rs. 75,164-3-4.

ECONOMIC HOSIERY MILLS LTD.

A correspondent writes:—

The Economic Hosiery Mills Ltd., Calcutta, is an expansion of the Students Economic Hosiery Co., which claims to be the first to introduce kintting industry in Calcutta. The managing agents of the company are Messrs. D. N. Banerjea and Co.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

One hundred and eighteen deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Tuesday as against 228 on the corresponding day of last year and 89 on that of 1918. Three attacks and 1 death from plague, 3 attacks and 1 death from small-pox and 3 attacks and 2 deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

SEND OFF TO MR. G. D. MOORE.

Mr. G. D. Moore, District Taraffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, on being promoted to the post of the Traffic Superintendent, was given the other day a reception by the clerical and menial staff of the Traffic Department at Bandra Marshalling Yard. Suitable speeches were made by some of the staff congratulating Mr. Moore and eulogising his services and an address was presented to him in a silver casket. Mr. Moore gave a suitable reply to the address thanking the staff for the reception.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th May 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north and east Punjab. Both day and night temperatures have risen. Day temperature is now slightly in defect in the southeast, while night temperature is below the average in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen but still remains below the average both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is moderately clouded at Karachi but is clear or only lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal in Sind and slightly below the average in Rajputana.

Guiarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar but are clear in Central India West. The air is drier than usual in Central India West; humidity is about normal over the rest of the division. Both day and night temperatures have risen. Day temperature is lower than usual at Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para and in Central India West; night temperature is below normal at Neemuch and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is lightly clouded at Raipur and Chanda but is clear over the rest of the division. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature remains below normal both by day and night. Akola records a minimum of 66deg. F. which is 14deg. below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature continue to remain about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is heavily clouded at Belgaum and lightly clouded over east Hyderabad. It is clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and Poona and is in defect at Ahmednagar and Bijapur and is nearly flydrabad. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Ahmednagar and Sholapur; night temperature is also below normal at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has remained dry and this morning skies are clear or only lightly clouded over the greater part of the reporting area. Temperature has risen, but is still below the average in the Central and United Provinces and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the Punjab. Dry weather is likely except in the extreme south.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Monthly Subscribers to the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to note that on and after 1st May, 1920, no reminders will be sent to them for Renewal of their Monthly Subscriptions. They are, therefore, requested to pay in their Renewal Subscriptions before the date of expiry in order to avoid the stoppage of copies.

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

SYMPATHISER—Please write to the paper in which the matter was published.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, May 20, 1920.

THE MUSSOOREE FRONT.

When the brain-workers of the Pickwick Club discovered the "Bill Stumps" inscription, the notion that it was a historic find enabled them to construct theories of elaborate nonsense. At the slightest excitement, our bureaucrats display a vast amount of Pickwickian wit, but in the tracing of cause and effect, they often outshine the other body. It would seem that when Mr. Jawahrilal Nehru went to Mussooree a few days ago, myrmidons of the police applied their ears to the ground to detect tremors of Afghan invasion. Startled at the experience of their auditory nerves, they, with characteristic shrewdness, decided that it was due to some subterranean danger and not, of course, to any internal trouble of their own. They cast about to find the author of the mischief; that they detected danger, distinct from the trouble of "singing in the ear," they were convinced. They wanted to pin the offender down, and they were possibly stimulated in their task by the ambition of giving a demonstration of talent to the Afghan-triflers. The Superintendent of the Police marked the presence of a gentleman who had arrived with his wife, mother and sister. He was probably assisted in the discovery by secret intimation touching the visit. The gentleman happened to be the son of the President of the Congress and had also been concerned in helping the survivors of the Punjab outrages—two very suspicious circumstances. The Pickwickian alertness of mind promoted further thought and after weary waiting, it was resolved to take action.

Next to the periodic brightness of their inspiration, it is the tact of the Indian police which has won them fame. The Superintendent of the Police, in the plenitude of his tact, approached Mr. Nehru with an invitation to sign an undertaking that he would not have anything to do with the Afghans. No doubt he regarded it as a reasonable proposal, but Mr. Nehru rightly declined to give undertakings touching his conduct. It is an insult to be called upon to give pledges, when there is no intention of committing a crime. The Superintendent might as well have asked for undertakings with regard to other rules of honesty and good behaviour; Mr. Nehru might for instance have been asked to promise forbearance at the sight of silver spoons and china crockery. The bureaucrat, when he is stirred, follows methods which ordinary people would call petty and purposeless. If any assurance on Mr. Nehru's conduct was required, it was clearly given in his reply to the Superintendent. When a person is inclined to negotiate with Afghans, it is unlikely that he would go to reside in a hotel with the anxieties of a sick wife, in the company of other ladies in the household. But then, that might be his "damned artfulness." Mr. Nehru had never been or talked to an Afghan; he had no intention of doing anything of the kind. His only offence was he lived in the Savoy Hotel. The notion inflamed the mind of the police, like the tale "Bill stumps, his mark." Pacific diplomacy was instantly thrown aside, and the matter went for the cogitation of the local Government, who in due course issued the *ukase* of public safety, bidding the potential conspirator to quit the danger zone of Mussooree. The rejection of the courteous advice was incidentally avenged.

The Afghans must have gained what, in Anglo-Indian parlance, is called "a good impression." With no evidence, no proof of guilt; with surrounding circumstances rebutting fantastic notions; with the personal assurance of a gentleman and the presumption in favour of his sense and propriety: with all these the local Government must revive the application of a war-measure for the persecution of an innocent and honourable man! The ladies were spared from the order possibly in the confidence that they would quietly disappear in company with Mr. Nehru. The guilt of living in a hotel where Government lodged their guests is indeed terrible! Supposing to-morrow Russians or Persians happen to reside in another hotel, are Nationalists to give undertakings of good conduct? The malevolent stupidity of some bureaucrats, at times knows no bounds; they do not have even a trace of the sense of humour to help them against ridiculous conduct. And this manoevre at the Mussooree front is eminently worthy of their statesmanship.

THE KANARA CONFERENCE.

Following the example of the first Karnatak Conference, the people of North Kanara organised a conference of their own last week to voice the needs and grievances of the district. The honour of guiding the deliberations of the assmbly fell, naturally enough, to the most eminent Kanarite of the day, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, who, as well as the various leaders who organised the Conference at so short a notice, must be congratulated on the success which has crowned their efforts. The Conference is bound to galvanise public activity in the district as nothing else could do all these years. In spite of the high level of intelligence among the people of Kanara and their natural aptitude for activity of various sorts, the district has remained in a backward condition, politically, economically and educationally. The main reasons for this state of things are to be found, firstly, in the agricultural and forest policy of Kanara, secondly in the lack communications, internal and external, and thirdly in the inadequate provision made for education. All these three causes have conspired to keep down the district in a condition of neglect and poverty, in spite of the very considerable agricultural and forest resources with which it is blessed by nature. North Kanara is a forest district *par excellence*, but the way in which the Forest Department have set about exploiting the resources of these forests, has been the reverse of beneficial to the population of the district. Indeed, the policy of the Department has contributed materially to the ruin of the peasantry of the district and has given rise to bitter discontent among all classes of people. Under this policy, which has been pursued for several decades past with a ruthless disregard of the primary rights and welfare of the agricultural classes, thousands of acres of cultivable land have been annexed to the "reserved" forest areas and large numbers of people have been reduced from the position of independent agriculturists to that of helpless daily wage-earners. It is but natural that, in these circumstances, the population of the district should deteriorate numerically as well as in its capacity to withstand adverse conditions. That Kanara has suffered a material diminution in population is borne out by the Census returns. Whereas in the year 1901—02 the total population numbered 4,54,000, ten years later it had dwindled down to 4,30,000. In the natural course of things the population of the district ought to have increased. Kanara, on the other hand, is threatened with a gradual denudation of the villages as a result of the blundering activities of the Forest Department. It is not surprising, therefore, that the attention of district Conference was monopolised to a great extent by the menace of the Forest policy of Government. The Conference has, in a lengthy resolution, called upon the Government to reverse the policy which has proved highly detrimental to the interests of the people of the District. A deputation has been appointed to wait on the Governor and it is to be hoped that Sir George Lloyd will lose no time in putting a stop to the aggressive forest policy which has raised bitter discontent in the district. We hope, also, that he will expedite the enquiry into the whole subject of Kanara forests, which his Government recently promised to institute.

Though forest grievances are the most acute among the grievances of Kanara, there are others also which have long cried for redress. These are the lack of communications, the need of an adequate number of schools, the miserable salaries paid to teachers generally, the insufficient provision for medical relief and the high rate of land assessment. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, however, in his presidential address confined himself mostly to the part which Kanara is likely to play in the New Era which has, or rather is said to have, dawned on India. Sir Narayan did not offer any detailed criticism of the Reform scheme, though his immediate audience as well as the larger audience outside the district would have liked to hear from him in what respects the draft constitution and rules of the various Councils were capable of improvement. However, Sir Narayan was disposed to raise no controversial questions at the first political conference of the district. Sir Narayan also appeared to be a little out of touch with the public movements in Kanara and his handling of the forest grievances in particular left something to be desired. The delegates assembled, however, came fully prepared to voice the aspirations and grievances of the district and were able to formulate their demands in as clear and emphatic a manner as was called-for. There is a bright future before the Kanara people and now that they have set the ball rolling, we have little doubt that before long Kanara, instead of lagging behind, will be able to fall in a line with the advanced districts of the province, if her leaders come forward to put their shoulders to the wheel with true public spirit.

A GERMAN GIFT.

Opinions differ regarding the staying power of Germany. France seems to hold that the spirit of devilry in her ancient name is entirely unsubdued. She dreads it. She is persuading her Allies to take the most drastic measures to prevent the possibility of a German resurrection. If her colleagues will not join, she thinks it incumbent on herself to essay the task unaided. On the other hand, observers with eyes less befogged see a more or less prostrate Germania. They tell us that the nation, with the spiritual equipment which specially attracted to us, is physically starved. The truth probably lies somewhere between the two extreme views. Politicians and soldiers have their own means of ascertaining that truth. The civilian and scholar too has his. To judge by the out-put of learned books and the continuance of intellectual pursuits in the seats of learning, the war has not disastrously affected the Western home of Orientalists and the philosophical asylum of Lord Haldane. We have commenced to receive in driblets transactions of various German societies. They witness to the same assiduity and devotion to learning which the Anglo-Saxons have envied. In every circle of peaceful progress there is a call for real truce. There are prominent men, even in Europe, like Senhor Nitti, who want to forgive and forget. Indians cannot do less. We cordially welcome and thankfully receive books from Germany. The war has taken a cruel toll and Indian men of letters are yet unable to resume their cherished commerce with their brethren in Leipzig, Cottingen, Berlin, Hiedelberg and Erlangen. It is, therefore, with the greater pleasure that we acknowledge four issues of the reports of the Hiedelberg Academy sent to us by Doctor Christian Bartholomae. Two of these refer to the researches of this great Iranian scholar into the dialects of mediaeval Persia. The other two are his solid contributions to the elucidation of the principles of Zoroastrian jurisprudence as enforced during the heyday of the Persian Empire which terminated with 19th June 632. Each of the brochures contains condensed information and is meat too strong for ordinary students. Even careful readers will be puzzled by the algebraic notations which are used as abbreviations to denote books or tracts to which constant references are made. We wish these abbreviations were explained in the beginning of each brochure. The contributions to the Sassanian legal literature will be a revelation to the Parsis. They throw light on aspects of Persian civilization which the Parsis thought would remain eternally obscure. We hope, in the commonweal of letters, the memories of the war will no longer be allowed to linger. Indian scholars look forward to exchanging the fruits of their labour with revived zest with our quondam enemies. The world is weary of armed conflicts and it will welcome the renewal of that intellectual intercourse by which India and the world stand only to gain. For the rest, it may interest some people to know that the evil spirit of profiteering has not left Germany untouched. The publishers in many cases insist upon a rise in prices by one hundred per cent.

THE AHMEDABAD STRIKE.

In several respects, the Ahmedabad strike, which has just ended, has been a most notable incident in the history of the struggle of Indian Labour to come to its own. That history has only just begun, but there is no doubt the example set by the Ahmedabad strikers, in regard to the manner in which the last weapon of a helpless and exploited class should be used, will influence for the good all future struggles on the part of Labour to adjust its relation with Capital on a basis of equity. This is, of course, in no small measure due to the special good fortune of the Ahmedabad workers that they have an advocate like Mr. Gandhi to espouse their cause. We are not yet in full possession of the terms of the settlement that has been arrived at and must, therefore, defer detailed comments. One fact, however, clearly emerges from the negotiations that took place between Mr. Gandhi and the representatives of the millowners. It is—and this fact we have emphasised over and over again—that what the Indian worker, whether in textile mill or in any other factory or department, is or ought to be out to demand is economic security. That security he cannot obtain until the wage that he gets is enough to enable him to live the life of a self-respecting citizen—that is, is enough to enable him to house and feed himself and his family properly and to educate his children. It is not merely that he must be able to satisfy the bare "human needs" of himself and of those dependent on him, but he and his family must also be able to enjoy those necessary "luxuries" of modern life without which he is merely a "hand"—an automaton—and not a citizen. As Mr. Gandhi has contended, even the highest wage paid in Bombay does not enable the worker to satisfy his bare "human needs." All arguments, therefore, which refer to conditions obtaining in Bombay mills are beside the point. And the sooner the millowners and capitalists, whether in Ahmedabad in Bombay or elsewhere, realise this, the better.

Notes of the Day.

Women's Educa ional Service.

The new scale of pay sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the women's section of the Indian Educational Service is as generous as could be wished for and does not recognise any inferior status for women in comparison with their men colleagues. In view of the paucity of qualified Indian women, no proportion has been fixed, we are told, as to the number of Indians to be appointed to the Service. Not only ought there to be no such invidious fixing of a proportion, but it should be a matter of concern to the Department to see that every qualified Indian woman is admitted into the Servic even in preference to non-Indian candidates. It would be wrong to introduce any rac considerations in appointments to the women's branch, in the manner familiar to us in connection with appointments to the men's section of the public services. At present, of course, the proportion of qualified Indian women is small, but with the rapid strides women's education is expected to make in this country, the number of Indian women graduates is bound to increase appreciably before long and these ought to have the first claim on the Education Department, not only in the interests of Indian womanhood, but in the interests of education a well. Indian women, when they are qualified, will undoubtedly prove fitter teachers of Indian children than non-Indian women can ever hope to be.

Callous Obstinacy.

We do not know at what stage the strike of the women-workers of the Madura Mills has reached. A circular letter on behalf of strikers explains that the cause of the strike is very serious. It has nothing to do with wages or hours, and if the grievances of women-workers are true, they constitute a scandal the like of which it is difficult to conceive. Women-workers, numbering seven hundred, joined the local Labour Union. They complained to the mill-authorities that in their department they ought to have a woman to supervise them, in place of the *mistry* whose language and conduct were resented by them. The head *mistry* of the Reeling Department disapproved of the presumption of women and indulged in words that are alleged to have been foul and unrepeatable. The women thereupon appealed to the mill-manager, who turned a deaf ear to their complaint. The *mistry* encouraged by the shield of authority, we are told, improved his language and methods in such a manner that the women, in sheer despair, struck work. The intercession of the Labour Commissioner, Mr. Paddison, did not affect the authorities who would not part with the services of the elegant *mistry*. As a result, the mills declared a lock-out. The letter says: "The women say they would not go back to work till the *mistry* is dismissed. As self-respecting women they cared more for honour than for money. They did not and do not ask for increased wages or shorter hours; what they ask for is the preservation of their honour unsullied." A dispute on so serious an issue would never be tolerated in any other country. If the manager is interested in the future of the *mistry*, he ought to provide for it without any risk to the honour of the women which ought to be his first concern.

Housing and Industries.

Is it the fact that on the down side of the G. I. P. lines, close to Sion Railway Station, four or five airy bungalows and a couple of decent chawls are going to be pulled down? We are informed by a correspondent that the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company want to run their overhead cables through the area and the Improvement Trust has sanctioned the operation of demolishing buildings. Perhaps it may cost a little more to fix other ways for the overhead construction, and with the dearth of housing accommodation it is regrettable that sound and habitable buildings should be pulled down. We do not profess to give a solution of the difficulties of the Company, but the misfortune falling on the residents of these buildings ought to remind the Improvement Trust that its cherished object of getting good buildings erected, will not be advanced by the easy sacrifice of existing houses. Why not ask the Company to put some other claim for themselves instead of this method of pulling down buildings worth three lakhs?

Historical Research in Western India.

In Poona, which bids fair to take precedence over Bombay, as a seat of learning, considerable amount of patient and unostentatious research in the field of Oriental history and literature is being carried on, which must put to shame an older body like the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. For the last nine years a few enthusiastic workers in the field of historical research have banded themselves in a body under the name, the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhak Mandala ("The Indian Historical Research Institute"), and have contributed a good deal to our knowledge of Maharashtra of the days of the East India Company as well as of pre-Company days. The Institute has been very active in collecting *Bhakhars*, *Kaifiyats* and other documents, as well as coins, inscriptions, images, sculptures, and other materials of historical value. The most precious records in the possession of the Institute, comprising about 10,000 historical papers and 5,000 Sanskrit and Prakrit manuscripts, were presented to it by Sardar Nanasaheb Chandrachud of Poona. The Institute also possesses about 20,000 other historical documents and a very large collection of coins, inscriptions and the like. The eighth annual conference of the Institute will be held at Poona on the 26th instant and the following two days, when an interesting exhibition of pictures, copper plates, inscriptions, manuscripts, will also be held. The Managing Committee of the Institute would do well to publish at least once a year, if not oftener, a succinct report in English, containing the results of the research carried on by its members during the period. Such a report would interest a wider circle of students of history than a mere Marathi report is likely to do.

JALLIANWALLA FUND.

MONEY WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Mr. Girdharlal wires from Amritsar:

The total cash receipts for the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund amount to Rs. 4,96,202, including Rs. 1,50,000 from Bombay, Rs. 60,000 more required immediately to complete the purchase price. The necessary stamp paper ha sbeen bought, the deed is being written and will be registered shortly. Individual donors and other bodies collecting subscriptions everywhere are requested to hurry up sending money to Amritsar.

Over 2 lakhs and 1 1/4 lakhs still to be collected in Bombay and Amritsar respectively. Vigorous efforts are being made for realisation in the both places.

BLOW TO KHILAFAT.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN'S PROTEST.

RESIGNS COUNCILLORSHIP.

(From our Correspondent.)

COTACAMUND, May 19.

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan ha addressed the following letter to H. E Lord Willingdon:

I have road the official terms of the treaty offered to Turkey and I find that th solemn pledge given by the Prime Ministe has been flagrantly broken and Thrace with the exception of a small section is ceded to Greece and Smyrna is placed under Greek administration. As a protest against this gross breach of faith with the Muslims of the world in utter disregard of the solemn promises of the responsible ministers I resign my seat on the Madras Leagislative Council and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Reception Committee. of both of which your Excellency is the President. I am also sending my resignation as member of the Madras Corporation and Port Trust to their respective Presidents.

In this connection. I am constrained to remark that the oft-repeated ideals for which Great Britain entered the war have been but too soon forgotten and the Turkish Empire is being dismembered and broken up not in the interest of humanity and justice, but only out of vindictiveness and religious projudices of Europe and to provide fresh fields for the imperialistic exploitation of the Allies and for the aggrandisement of England. This gross act of international injustice is resented by the people of India and Musalmans feel that Muslim blood and Muslim treasure have been used for the destruction of Islam and its traditional institutions. A Government that, after exploiting the loyalty and moral and material resources of a subject people and employing them to attain triumph for its arms in the war, deliberately breaks faith with them and uses the victory, obtained mainly with their help, to destroy the integrity, power and prestige of the Khalifa the religious head of a very large section of them, has forfeited its right to their good-will, even their loyalty. This Act of Britain has destroyed the last remnant of faith that India reposed in her. The nationals of such a Government are unfit to rule over another nation and outraged and exasperated. India cannot rest till she, through her renewed efforts, emerges from the helpless status of dependency to a position of mutality with, if not independent of, Great Britain.

I, as a humble servant of my faith and my country feel it my religious and national duty to devote hereafter all the influence that I may possess and the resources that I may command towards the attainment of this object and for the re-establishment of the fullest, spiritual and temporal integrity of the Ottoman Khilafat.

MASS MEETING AT MADANPURA.

SUPPORT TO NON-COOPERATION.

On Tuesday night a mass meeting of Mahomedans was held at Madanpura to protest against the Turkish Peace Terms. The hour fixed was 8 p.m., (B.T.); still long before that hour Mussalmans of the poorer classes were seen streaming towards Hussaini Bagh, Ripon Road. Groups of weavers and mill-hands workers were seen standing on the road, eagerly discussing the question which at present occupies the mind of every Mussalman, literate or otherwise. Hussaini Bagh is a vast piece of ground large enough to hold an audience of twenty-five thousand or more. A little after 8 almost half the space was filled and still, large numbers were pouring in by the gates. Volunteers belonging to different corps, conspicuous amongst whom were Muslim vounteers. were busy making arrangements and keeping order.

Mr. Shaukat Ali presided. Among those present were Moulavi Mohamad Ali, Messrs. Azad, Kazi Abdul Gaffar, Noor Mahomed, Abdul Gani. Ashfaque Ali, Moulvi Din Mohamed Sahib. Khan Bahadur, Mohamed Ali Abdul Kadir, Abdul Hussain Jhanjaria and others.

As this meeting was convened by poor Mohamadan residents of Madanpura, one of them stepppd forward and proposed that Moulvi Shaukat Ali should occupy the chair. Moulvi Abdul Raug, the Secretary of the Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam, secondd and amidst shouts of "Allaho-o-Akbar" Mr. Shaukat Ali took the chair. The president said that in the ordinary course their popular Mia Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani was to have presided but owing to indisposition was unable to attend. He said he was extremely gratified at being called upon to preside as he felt that any honor done to him by the poor Moslems was always a source of pride to him. He told the meeting that he had made several speeches there and all over India but time had now come to do something practical. He said that the time had now come for deeds and mere speeches were not going to satisfy them. He then called upon Mr Rahmatullah, resident of Madanpura, to propose the following resolutions.

THE RESOLUTION.

"The residents of Madanpura assembled at this mass meeting olok upon the terms of peace proposed by the Allies to the Ottoman Empire with great pain and sorrow, and at this juncture this meeting considers its first duty to express its sense of sympathy and to offer its support to Turkey. It further enters its emphatic protest against the said Peace terms and respectfully requests all Moslems and especially the Central Khilafat Committee and Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders to commence the campaign of non-co-operation against British Government without any further delay."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Habibullah, another resident of Mudanpura. Mr. Shaukat Ali then called upon Kazi Abdul Gaffar, Editor of "Sadakat" to support the resolution Kazi Abdul Gaffar began by painting out to the Mussalmans the rather unpleasant truth that the present misfortune and the difficulties they had to face were the direct and inevitable result of the weakening of their faith. He declared that the time had come and that the Mussalmans ought to decide once for all the line of action to be adopted in order to defend the honour and prestige of Islam. It was the question of now or never. Time for hopes and vain expectations was past. Need they wait for big men to give them the lead? God's book was their only guide through all the vicissitudes of life. It was the duty of every Moslem to begin the good work and then to ask others to join hands. If Musalmans were not prepared for sacrifices it was no use waiting and hoping for divine protection which to our eternal shame thus did not deserve.

A LAWYER'S VIEW.

Mr. Azad, on being asked by the President further to support the resolution rose amidst shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar." He said that this was the first meeting of Moslems atfer the publication of the proposed Peace terms. The meeting was convened and attended by poor Moslems of Madanpura. He saw that the aristocracy and title-holders were conspicuous by their absence. He believed that the poor were ever ready to espouse the sacred cause of their religion. So far he had not made speeches at political gatherings these seven years that he had spent in Bombay, though pressed by his friends. Now the conditions had changed and times were such that it was impossible for a self-respecting man to be happy with his usual bread and butter at home. There was no city in the whole of India which claimed so many rich Moslems as did Bombay. People from all parts of India came to Bombay for subscriptions for various objects and the Moslems willingly subscribed. But now merely giving money would not do. It was the hour of practical action when the rich Sethias of Bombay were holding back. The hour of sacrifice had come and he expected the poor to prove true to their religion. He felt that he should join his poor brethren and guide them to the best of his abilities and place before them the non-co-operation movement from a lawyer's point of view. He further said that if Moslems put a determined and united front the Government would redress their grievances. He further said that in these days of constitutional Government they ought to know that Government along with its rights had its obligations as well. The question of non-co-operations with a Government which had not respected the rights and religious sentiments of the people was absolutely constitutional. This was a weapon which if used well was sure to bring the Government to its sense of duty. He was well aware of the underhand forces at work. There were some selfish people who were misguiding his brethren and were telling them that to give up titles and Government services was unconstitutional. He said that he was a lawyer and knew the law and challenged any one to prove that it was unconstitutional to give up titles and Government services except the Police and Military but even if it were the question was one of religion and they would obey the commandments of the Holy Book.

He then referred to a subject which he said was a very sad one. He was sorry that men like Moulana Shaukat Ali had to work with people like Mr. Buddrudin Koor. He denounced Mr. Koor's statement published in the "Advocate of India" of the 17th inst., and said that Mr. Koor had accepted the resolution of non-co-operation in the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee held on 11th April but subsequently changed. He said Mr. Koor had the audacity to call men like Mahatma Gandhi, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Moulana Abdul Bari, Mian Seth Chotani, names for starting the campaign of non-co-operation. (Loud cries of "Shame." He then proceeded to explain various stages of non-co-operation and urged upon the audience to take it up in right earnest and he was sure that it would produce the desired effect. (Loud shouts of *Allah-o-Akbar.*)

Mr. Azad spoke for nearly an hour in forcible terms.

Dr. Noor Mohamed (Sindh). further supported the resolution, and said that the non-co-operation movement was the least they should do under the present conditions. It was the poor people that would hold fast to their religion the Holy Prophet had said that Islam developed with the support of the poor and he would rise on the Day of Resurrection from amongst the poor. He fully supported the full programme of non-co-operation.

RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY.

Mr. Abdul Ghani also made a brief speech supporting the resolution. Moulavi Mohamed Ali, M.A., (Cantab), speaking from a purely religious standpoint, quoted several texts from the Holy Quran in support of the non-co-operation movement. The least that, Islam expected from its devotees was non-co-operation and according to the sacred traditions of the Holy Prophet those who were not prepared to go to that extent had not even an iota of *Iman* (beliefs) in them. He then appealed to the audience to remain true Moslems. Further he remarked that they should try to waive all their minor differences and make a bold and united stand against the decisions of the Peace Conference. They should try to revive the brotherhood of Islam which was the keynote of triumph of Islam in the past and is sure to be the stepping stone of Islamic victory in the future.

Mr. Akhter further supported the resolution. He recited two poems one by Aslam of Jairajpur the other by Maulana Mahomed Ali. It produced a great effect and the audience was moved to tears.

Molvi Ismail Ghaznavi while supporting the non-co-operation resolution recited text from holy Koran in support. Mr. Shaukat Ali in his concluding remarks, said that after the able, eloquent and forcible speeches it was not necessary for him to make any long speech. He only wanted to tell that all the sad news from Europe about the Peace had never disturbed him much. With God's help he had made a firm determination in his mind that Europe made a final decision about the Sacred Places of Islam and when the decision was against what had been decided over 1300 years ago by God and the Holy Prophet, he too would make a final decision and would ask all he could to make a similar decision, and that would be that whosoever was a friend of Islam was his friend, and those who proved themselves to be enemies of Islam were his enemies. They had patiently waited for five long years, he would beg them all to give proof of supreme patience for the next few months while they tried the non-co-operation remedy under Mahatma Gandhi's direction. In the meantime let every Moslem household in this sacred month of Ramzan live most frugaliy and give up all luxuries. The saving, he said, should be sent from every Moslem house for the service of Islam to the Central Khilafat Committee. "May God" he said "give us courage and His Divine assistance in this hour of trial and I feel certain that we Musalmans will be come purer, and stronger after the ordeal.

The resolution was passed amidst shouts *Allah o.Akbar* with every standing.

Rs. 700 COLLECTED.

The poor workmen were so considerably moved that donations ranging from a few annas to several rupees came in from all sides. Within a short time no less than seven hundred rupees were collected. A little boy of seven collected Rs. 5 from those present and brought them up to Mr. Shaukat Ali. Several ornaments and bangles were also presented.

FEELING AMONG SIND MOSLEMS.

NON-CO-OPERATION APPROVED.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (SIND), May 18.

The publication of peace terms with Turkey in yesterday's papers have caused dismay in the Mahomedan population of the City. At a few hours' notice a huge meeting of thousands was organised where the following resolution was passed admist loud cries of *Allah-i-Akbar*, many in the audience announcing their resolve to adopt non-co-operation.

"Whereas his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in publishing the peace terms offered by the Allies to the Turkish delegation characterizes the said terms as being in full accordance with the high principles which have been applied to other enemy powers, whereas his Excellency had declared that the said decisions have been reached after the most careful and anxious consideration of representation from Mussalmans of all countries and assures us that the Supreme Council has had all possible regard for our representations and whereas his Excellency, while referring to the response made by our community to the call of the King and the country admits our having contributed much to the triumph of ideals of justice and humanity for which the Allies fought; and also whereas his Excellency while foreseeing the pain the said terms would very naturally give us ask us to accept them with resignation, courage and fortitude be it resolved that the said terms are a clear breach of the solemn pledges given to us from time to time during the course of the war by responsible ministers of the Crown in order to win our sympathy and support and that they are against all principles of justice, humanity and international morlality and also are not based on the same principles on which peace has been concluded with other powers and also that they do not show that any regard has been paid to either our representations or to those of Mussalmans of other countries inasmuch as the said terms can only result in causing the destruction and disappearance of the Khilafat in the House of Osman, regarding which Lord Crew had promised us that England would not even bring about by forcible means a situation which would in practice compel the choice to fall on a particular individual, be it further resolved that since by the said terms the holy places contrary to the injunctions of our faith pass out from the wardenship of the Khalifa and Jazirat-ul-Aarat goes out of the control under the garb of mandates and the Khalifa is reduced to the position of a vassal and has been left no power to discharge his duties, the said terms violated the essential principles of our faith and the Islamic traditions of 1300 years and also the legacy of the Prophets (on whom be peace) the Mussalmans assembled in this meeting therefore placing in accordance with the dictates of their Faith their salvation before political progress and material prosperity do not accept the said terms and they resolve before God to do everything that lies in their power for the protection of the Khalifat and for the preservation of Jazirat-ul-Arab to Moslems and with that end in view they support the scheme of non-co-operation, pleading themselves to abstain from violence.

KARACHI OPINION.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI May 18.

Prof. Vaswani in the course of his message on the Turkish peace terms says:—"The high principles proclaimed by the

(Continued on page 8.)

EVACUATION OF TOWNS ON RHINE.

A LACONIC PROCLAMATION.

"FRENCH KEEP THEIR WORD"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., May 19.

Mayence.—The evacuation of the towns on the right bank of the Rhine was carried out this morning. The population was warned by a laconic proclamation of General Degoutte which said:—"The French keep their word."

FRANCE'S PRIORITY CLAIMS.

WHY THEY WERE REFUSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 19.

Paris.—It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George's refusal to recognise the priority of France's claim to reparation was especially due to the objections of the British Dominions, who are counting on money due from Germany in order to assure the payment of soldiers' pensions. The French delegates proposed the payment of the idemnity in thirty-three annual instalments and the raising of a large loan covered by Germany and the Allies with the indemnity as security.

TROOPS FOR IRELAND.

DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT WEST CORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., May 19.

Two thousand troops have been landed at Bantry and distributed throughout West Cork, where they will be stationed at posts at intervals of five miles.

PRINCE OF WALES AT DUNEDIN.

A WARM WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., May 19.

Dunedin.—The Prince of Wales has arrived here and received a warm welcome. The Royal train traversed twenty miles of outlying homesteads and villages, each blazing with bonfires and the inhabitants assembled in a glare to cheer the royal passenger.

SIR J. C. BOSE ON RESPONSE IN PLANTS.

LEADING SCIENTISTS ON SUCCESS OF CRESCOGRAPH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., May 19.

Lecturing at the University College, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose pointed out that if fiddle-strings reacted in a similar way to plants, public concerts would be impossible as the audience's breath charged with carbolic acid would cause the strings to sag owing to excessive growth. Leading scientists had fully established the trustworthiness of the crescograph.

STATUS OF ALIENS BILL.

LORD DROP WITHOUT DIVISION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 19.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope, moving the second reading of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, said the measure largely codified the act of 1914 and subsequent measures. He contended that foreigners ought not be admitted while ex-service men were walking the streets without employment.

The Lord Chancellor declared that the proposals were wholly unworkable and the Bill was unworkable. Among other things it would involve a revolution in the whole system existing as the result of repeated conferences between the Home and Dominions Governments, and would involve a breach of understanding with the latter and constitute an attempt to legislate for the Dominions within their own territories, which they would undoubtedly deeply resent and to which it was wholly impossible to give effect.

The Bill was droped withoput a division.

SMOULDERING COAL IN BUNKERS OF A TRANSPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., May 19.

Gibraltar.—The transport Koenig Wilhelm Auguste, homeward bound from Bombay with troops, has put in here with some coal in bunkers smouldering. She is discharging the bunkers and will recoal and then resume the voyage. No material damage has been done.

AMIR STOPS COW SACRIFICE.

SHEEP AND GOATS INSTEAD.

KABUL ULEMAS' FATWA.

The "Rangoon Mail" gives the following translation from the "Himmaya," an Urdu paper:—

As is generally known, the All-India Moslem League, in their last session held at Amritsar, had resolved that, in order to respect the feelings of their Hindu brothers, Mohammadans should refrain from slaughtering cows at their religious sacrifices and that goats and sheep be utilized instead. It was urged that while fulfilling the Puranic injunctions it will stop the constant irritation between the two great communities of India Now comes the happy news that having seen the force of the above resolution of the League the Amir's Government, in consultation with the leading and authoritative Moulvis and Ulemas, has issued orders to sacrifice Goat's and Sheep instead of cows throughout the length and breadth of Afghanistan.

FATWA BY THE ULEMAS OF KABUL.

The following is the literal translation of the wise and forceful Fatwa issued by the Ulemas of Kabul about refraining from cow sacrifice.

"In this perid which is one well nigh that of "last judgment" the enemies of Islam are trying incessantly at all times day and night to wipe off Islam and its followers, while we Mohammadans are quite indifferent to what has been going on around us; and are considering ourselves secure from the intrigues of enemies with the result that Moslems who were once on the pinnacle of progress are, since a long time, going down hill. And yet none in this wide world tried to discover its root cause and suggest measures to remedy it."

"God Almighty enjoins us to unite. We in these times have disregarded it, and have, instead, fought amongst ourselves and are divided in consequence. No wonder we are now the target of others' reproaches and sarcasms and marked by the whole mankind."

"It is therefore proper and incumbent on us to try and make an attempt to remove the differences and ill-feelings between the Moslems and those who are always with them, ever ready to help and assist, so that we may secure and gain our real object by mutual goodwill."

"We, the Ulemas of Afghanistan, having therefore weighed the whole thing and circumstances around us at this critical stage declare and do so advisedly, that if the Mohammadans with a view to respect the feelings of Hindus who are one with Moslems in their trials will take to the sacrificing of goats instead of cows, it is in every way better and advisable and does in no way break the Islamic Shariat (Code of Law.)"

Further.

"O Hindus who have helped and respected Islam and O Mohammadans! Know you all and take to heart that our salvation lies only in the union of both communities, shake therefore the dust off and get up. May Almighty bestow on us and our Hindu friends the blessings of peace, harmony, goodwill and comradeship."

Dated 17th Rajab.

(Sd.) By all the Ulemas.

QUARTERLY CENSUS REPORT

RECORD NUMBER OF BIRTHS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 19.

The quarterly return of births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales shows that births numbered 271,082 which was a record. The deaths numbered 137,637, of which 4,037 were due to influenza. Infant mortality was 88 per thousand, which was 32 per thousand below the average of the ten preceding first quarters. 280,760 births and 147,022 deaths were registered during the three months ending 31st December in the United Kingdom. The increase of population was therefore 133,758. The marriages during the same quarter numbered 239,460.

FAMINE RELIEF IN EUROPE.

BRITISH TREASURY'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 19.

It is officially stated that the Treasury has spent 452,329 sterling since June last, in grants to voluntary societies for the relief of the famine stricken areas of Europe, in connection with the scheme by which the Treasury pays one pound for every pound voluntarily raised.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

COUNTY MATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., May 19.

Cricket.—At Catford, Kent beat Warwickshire by five wickets.

At Sheffield, Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 223 runs.

At Nottingham, Notts beat Leicestershire by an innings and 154 runs.

At Northampton, Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and two runs.

LATEST CABLES

SINN FEINISM.

UNLIMITED CALL ON ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 0.45 a.m. May 20.

As an indication that Sir Macready is to have an unlimited call upon the Army for Ireland, Mr. Bonar Law in the Commons to-day declared that Government would send any troops that the Irish Executive requested. Meanwhile, the state of Londonderry is electric. A hundred troops with machine-guns and armoured cars are posted at certain points. The situation in Ulster appears to be developing. According to the forecast on Sunday morning, it is feared that Covenanters may break out of all bounds if Sinn Fein spreads to the north-east counties.

The details of the burning of the barracks at Killeter, County Tyrone, reveals Sinn Fein brutality. The Sergeant and his wife with three babies were in the behroom. The assailants brought a pile of straw and placed it in the bedroom doorway. They, then snatched the lamp from the woman's hand and flung it upon the straw. The woman with her youngest child, covered by the underskirt, had to rush through the bonfire, burning her face and hair. The Sinn Feiners carried out two other babies and placed them on the wet grass in the falling rain.

BRITAIN'S PETROL POLICY.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 0.45 a.m. May 20.

Washington.—The Secretary of State, Polk in a report to the Senate declares that Britain's policy is to exclude aliens from the control of petroleum supplies within the Empire and to endeavour to obtain a measure of control over oil properties outside the Empire. The report points out that the oil-fields in Persia and India are monopolies, likewise the Dutch East Indies. No regulations have been established in the occupied section of the Ottoman Empire and in this connection the British have assured the American Ambassador in London that no discrimination would be allowed.

WAR PRISONERS.

NEW MEANS OF DISPOSING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. May 20.

The "Times" Warsaw correspondent states that the Poles have invented a new means of disposing of war prisoners, of whom they have captured 30,000. They are feeding them like fighting-cocks for ten days, giving them every amenity for bathing and shaving and supplying them with tobacco. Then, they release them with a loaf of bread and bag of salt, which are at present most precious articles in the Soviet Russia or the ground that they are war-weary and that they will make the finest propagandists and even if they are again forced into the army they will surrender at the first chance.

BRUNSWICK DIET ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 0.45 a.m. May 20.

Berlin.—The Brunswick Diet elections show considerable Conservative and Independent Socialist gains and corresponding decline of Majority Socialists The clear ascendancy of Majority Socialists in Mecklenburg-Strelitz has disappeared. The foregoing results are regarded as an indication that many fewer Majority Socialists and Democrats may be returned in the forthcoming Reichstag Elections. The elections to the Constitutional Assembly of the free town of Danzig show that the German National People's Party has secured most seats, but a combination of parties is necessary to exercise authority.

CASE OF MAJOR-GEN. SHAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. Midnight May 19.

In the Lords to-day, Lord Ampthill again raised the question of the Karachi troop-train incident, saying it was urgent that Government should repair the cruel injustice done to Major-General Shaw who, he contended, was blameless

Lord Sinha, replying, said that the committee appointed by the Government of India had unquestionably decided that Major-General Shaw was partly blameworthy. Major-General Shaw had subsequently, declined to accept another inquiry. Mr. Montagu had adopted the only possible course. He could not withdraw the finding of the court of inquiry. Mr. Montagu had promised in every way to assist the medical officer concerned who awaited the offer of a fresh court of inquiry.

BLOW TO KHILAFAT.

(Continued from page 7.)

Allies from the house-top mean sitting upon vanquished nations and pursuing aims of economic imperialism. Almost every independent Muslim state now passes within the sphere of influence of European powers. Attractions oil are behind the professions of altruism. Let the world-conscience judge those who now throw over their pledges. The empire of El Islam falls a victim to the old diplomacy, to international injustice, to that economic imperialism which is the Orient's greatest danger. The Muslims need more than lip sympathy. need Hindu support and co-operation in their righteous struggle. It is not a struggle alone of Muslims and the Islamic faith. It is a struggle of Asia or Oriental culture and humanity.

"NEW TIMES."

Commenting on the Turkish peace terms "The New Times" says: Muslem opinion in the country is deeply aggrieved at the Turkish settlement. The peace terms break specific, unqualified and deliberate pledges, trample ruthlessly on Muslim religious sentiments and sow the seed of deep unrest in India and Asia Minor. The terms are not in accord with the high principles eloquently defined by British statesmen. The Viceroy's statement is an unimaginative document and will not ally the deep disquiet of the Muslims who rightly feel that Turkey is practically gone for the time being. British statesmanship declares its bankruptcy. The capitalistic and earth-grabbing programmes of European powers have got the better of justice and the self-determining impulses of the Orient. Broken pledges cannot build a new world. We sympathise with Muslims in their profound sorrow and ask them again to stand to it in the spirit of self control.

JHELUM'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

JHELUM, May 18.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried at a public meeting attended by over ten thousand Hindus and Musalmans of Jhelum on the 17th instant.

'This meeting of the Hindu and Muslim citizens of Jhelum in public meeting assembled places on record its profound sense of indignation and dismay at the peace terms offered by the Allies to the Turkish delegates and is of opinion that the proposed peace treaty, instead of establishing peace and traquillity in the world, is sure to lead to another war more terrible and more sanguinary than the one which has just ened."

"This meeting in denouncing the proposed peace treaty with all emphasis at its command gives expression to its firm conviction that the people of India will never acquiesce an the arrangement which is a negation of all that is just and reasonable, which violates the solemn pledges given by British Ministers to the Musalmans of India and which threatens to destroy Islam as a factor in the orderly progress of the world."

"This meeting resolves that it is the bounden duty of every Indian to exert himself in every constitutional way to undo an arrangement which is bringing about the dismemberment of the Khilafat and which aims directly at the destruction of Asiatic civilization."

"This public meeting of the citizens of Jhelum refuses to recognize the status of the Sharef of Mecca as a guardian of the Holy Places of Islam inasmuch as this status belongs by right to the acknowledged head of the Islamic world, who is and can be no other than his Imperial Ottoman Majesty."

"This public meeting of the citizens of Jhelum adopts in its entirety the decision of the All-India Khilafat Committee to withdraw co-operation from the authority as a sign of its strong disapproval of the anti-Turkish attitude of the Allies and pledges itself solemnly to give practical effect to the recommendations of the committee."

A CALL TO LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 18.

Commenting on the Turkish peace terms the 'Bande Mataram' advises the Mussalmans not to lose their temper and take well considered action without talking of *Jehad*. The paper calls upon the Mahomedan leaders of the province to come out in the open and advise their fellow-religionists as to what they should do. If they don't approve of the policy of non-cooperation the policy of "no action" is equally unthinkable. Something should be done in the matter and what that something should be can only be decided by a joint meeting of religious and political leaders. The paper considers it is of greater importance to retain Mesopotamia than Constantinople as the division of Asiatic Turkey and their complete domination by European powers brings about the total extinction of the political independence of the Asiatic peoples.

"SAVE AS MUCH AS YOU CAN"

FOR SERVICE OF ISLAM.

Mr. Shaukat Ali writes to us:—

The Central Khilafat Committee Bombay, appeals to all provincial and district Committees in the country to request Moslems in their provinces, districts and taluqas to live most simply during the sacred month of Ramzan and save as much as they can out of their household expenses for the service of Islam. All such savings should be remitted to the Central Khilafat Committee. Collections should be made simultaneously in every part of India from Jumatul-Wida, the 18th June to 5th July.

Editors of the Moslem Press are requested to invite the urgent attention of their readers to do their utmost to help the sacred cause of the Khilafat by contributing liberally. Active support of every believing Moslem and sympathizer is requested.

Haji Yousaf Haji Ismail Sobhani and Mr. Kasimali Jairajbhoy has each given the magnificent donation of Rs. 25,000 towards the Khilafat Fund. Mr. S. R. Bomanjee has contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the Khilafat Fund and Rs. 1,000 for the relief of the Smyrna sufferers. His Highness the Aga Khan has given a donation of Rs. 9,000 for the Smyrna relief.

A REMARKABLE ERROR.

We are asked to publish the following:—

In the version of the Government of India's summary and statement regarding the Terms of Peace with Turkey, which was telegraphed by the Press Association and appeared in all newspapers, a curious and very important error occurred, by which the unfortunate substitution of the word "an" for the word "no" gave a meaning to one passage exactly opposite to its original and authorised meaning. Thus, in the published version the following sentence appears:—

"The unopposed occupation of Baghdad as of Jerusalem involved an attack on the Holy Places, but was an inevitable incident in the field operations of the War."

As the context clearly indicates, the wording should have been —

"involved no attack on the Holy Places." The error is a striking example of the way in which a single word may, not merely alter but reverse, the meaning of a whole passage.

SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 19.

The following appears in the Lucknow Brigade orders: Intimation has been received from the General Officer Commanding the Army of the Black Sea that it is not desirable at present, from the Military point of view, that non-commissioned officers' wives should proceed to Constantinople until the situation is clearer. As soon as information is received that this restriction has been removed further orders will be issued.

The "Pioneer's" Baghdad correspondent telegraphs: An earthquake appeared in Arbil at midnight on the 12th 13th May. The shock was severe. Two people were killed and ten injured and houses were damaged.

REMAINS OF GHULAM HASAN.

The following is a copy of the appeal made by the relatives of Ghulam Hasan, Amritsar to the Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, Lahore on 12th April, 1920:—

We the relatives of Ghulam Hassan who was hanged on 6th April, 1920, in Lahore Central Jail respectfully beg to make the following request which we trust you will place before His Honour for orders.

Ghulam Hassan was convicted in the Amritsar Riot case and was sentenced to be hanged. No clemency being shown to him he was executed on 6th instant.

The corpse of the said Ghulam Hassan was not delivered to us and not only were we deprived from looking at it but also from performing the necessary obsequies. This has caused us severe mental pain and deep anguish. The time to assert that he was perfectly innocent of the charges levelled against him is over. It is useless to labour that point now. But we beg to assure His Honour, that in this case there has been a grave miscarriage of justice and now to deprive us from the possession of the corpse would be substantially adding to an already a very heavy burden of grief on our shoulders. We believe most solemnly that if proper obsequies are not performed it shall be always a source of constant grief and heartache to all of us. We therefore most respectfully entreat His Honour to show us this last favour for which we all shall be extremely grateful. We trust and believe that His Honour will not refuse this request of ours. We beg to assure His Honour that an acceptance of this request might somewhat soothe our feelings.

We respectfully pray that an early and immediate attention be paid to this humble request of ours as delay would considerably interfere with our religious customs and observances and would be a source of much pain to us.

"INDUSTRIAL RENAISSANCE OF INDIA."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

At a meeting of the Rotary Club this afternoon, Mr. Barrie Brown delivered an address on "The Industrial Renaissance of India." Mr. Brown said that India was on the eve of great industries which would eventually double if not treble the European population of Calcutta. It would check ruralisation and remove the poverty of the people and would lead to urbanization on a large scale.

Official and Personal.

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler will leave Nainital for a short tour in the plains on the 20th instant. The Lt.-Governor will visit Bareilly returned to Nainital in the first week Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Bareilly returning to Nanital in the first week of June.

On Monday her Excellency Lady Lloy visited the Narotamdas Goculdas Civil Hospital and the Industrial School Mahableshwar.

On Wednesday her Excellency Lady Lloyd accompanied by Captain C. Brooke Short Adie-de-Camp left Government House, Mahableshwar for Bombay.

The Governor-General of the Phillipacine Islands and party left Viceregal Lodge on Wednesday afternoon.

The Hon. Saiyed Wazir Hasan of the Oudh Bar acts as second Additional Judicial Commissioner.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, lately Advocate-General, Madras, is elected president of the forthcoming Provincial Conference which commences sittings at Tinnevelly on the 17th June.

CAUSING HURT TO EXTORT EVIDENCE.

CHARGE AGAINST INSPECTOR DYER.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the case in which Superintendent Carter charged Inspector Dyer, with voluntarily causing hurt to one Shaik Imam Shaik Baban, Head Mistri of the Public Works, Department, for the purpose of extorting information whilst he was in the Police custody, again came on for hearing.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Messrs. Godinho and D'Cruz, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

Police Constable No. 1983-A, yesterday, further cross-examined by Mr. Godinho said on the 11th of March he was relieved by Police Sepoy No. 1084-A. The Police Sepoy No. 2371-A, was on duty from 5 p.m.

Dr. McGregor, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, examined by Mr. Finan said that at about 12-55, mid-day, on the 12th of March last, the complainant was brought to him by a clerk of the P. W. D. He made a complaint that he had been assaulted. Police Sepoy No. 518, recorded the accident to refer to the Police Station in the jurisdiction of which the injured man was living. The sepoy recorded the complaint as the usual practice, Witness examined the complainant and found a simple fracture of the ninth rib of his left side, and a small contusion on the upper part of his forehead. Complainant told the witness that he was struck with a stick, the night before. He was X-rayed on Wednesday morning and it was noticed that the fracture was now healed and a new bone was developing.

A negative photo was shown to the witness who identified it to be the photo of the complainant's ribs. Witness added that there was no doubt that the 9th rib was broken.

HOW THE RIB WAS FRACTURED?

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, Dr. McGregor said it was quite possible that the rib may have been fractured by severe coughing or falling against some hard substance. It was possible for a man to attend light duties with a fractured rib. But a *mistri* could not do his works with a fractured rib. He could have attended his work in the capacity of a supervisor. He could not have done any manual labour. Complainant had no more injuries except what he had recorded. If a man be prodded with a stick there would not be any bruise necessarily. But if the rib were not broken there would have been a contusion. There was no bleeding of the forehead of the complainant. There was only a contusion.

Witness could not say exactly when the rib was broken. It may have been broken twelve hours previously, or it may have been broken ten days before. But the man had stated that he had been assaulted the night before. The man himself would hear a grating noise if his rib was broken.

Questioned by Mr. Finan, witness said if a man's rib was broken the man would immediately suffer from great pains and would naturally like to know what had happened to him. The man had said that the contusion had been caused the night before.

EX-POLICE SEPOY'S EVIDENCE.

Gopal Laxuman, an ex-Police sepoy, said in the month of March last, he was attached to the Esplanade Police Station on the investigating staff. He was on night duty throughout the whole month of March. He remembered having been sent to Kennedy Sea Face in connection with a theft case. There he met Police sepoy No. 1983, who was sitting there with a prisoner. Witness reached Kennedy Sea Face at about 5-40 p.m. He was told by Police Sepoy No. 1983, that he was making enquiries with regard to some property which had been given by a thief to a *mistri* (complainant). The mistri returned to his hut at about 8-45 p.m. When the *mistri* came the Police Sepoy No. 1983 enquired of him if he knew the man who was in his custody. The *mistri* denied. Then the sepoy asked the *mistri* to allow him to search his hut but the latter declined saying that it would spoil his *abru*. The witness was thereupon sent by Police Sepoy No. 1983, to call sub-Inspector Wanjara. Sub-Inspector Wanjara called a punch and searched the *mistri's* hut, but nothing was found there. Then three persons, the *mistri*, Yello and Mahidin were brought to the Police Station by Sub-Inspector Wanjara. Witness could not say why they were brought there. They were examined in the Police Station by Sub-Inspectors Wanjara, Deshpande and Abdul Karim. About 12-45 midnight Inspector Dyer came to the Police Station. Then Yelloo was placed before him.

Witness was at the Police Station at the time. After Yelloo was examined he was given in charge of the witness. Then Mahidin began to examine him, and dealt him one or two slaps in the course of enquiry. Witness did not know in whose charge Mahidin was given after he had been examined but he was made to stand about ten paces away from the witness. At last the *mistri* was put up before Mr. Dyer The *mistri* was asked some questions regarding some stolen property and when he said that he had not purchased any such property, the accused gave him three blows with his fist on his (mistri's) left side. The three blows were dealt after intervals. After the first blow was given the complainant bent on one side and after the second blow he fell down. Witness did not remember whether the complainant was lifted up or he raised himself. After the third blow the complainant was taken out of the charge room. He was then taken to a bench near the stair-case.

SEARCH AT KENNEDY SEA-FACE.

In the course of enquiries Yello had stated that the complainant had passed some clothes to a barber and thereupon, three Sub-Inspectors, one Naik, one Havaldar and two policemen including the witness proceeded to Kennedy Sea Face to search one Rama Babu's room. Search was made but nothing was found. They went in two gharies. Witness saw the complainant when he was brought to the Police Station. He was then alright. Witness had no conversation with the complainant. But he heard him talking. He saw him (complainant) walking too. He did not notice that the complainant was drunk at the time. From his conversation and the manner of speaking, witness could at once make out that the complainant was not drunk.

Mr. Godinho prayed for a postponement of his cross-examining the witness as he was not supplied with a copy of the witness's evidence. His worship granted the postponement till the next hearing and said that a copy of the witness' statement could not be supplied as there was not a short-hand writer to take down the same, which was the usual system.

DR. REGE'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Vinayak N. Rege, a L. M. and S., examined by Inspector Finan said he remembered having examined on the 12th of March about 11 a.m. one Shaikh Imam Shaik Baban. As the result of his examination he noticed that one of his ribs, on the left side was fractured. He had slight injuries too, on his left forehead and under the left eye. The injuries were bruises. He noticed a swelling also on the complainant's forehead. The complainant told him that he had been assaulted by the police. The witness believed that the complainant was brought to his dispensary immediately after the assault.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho witness said the complainant told him that he had gone to him immediately he was beaten. Witness remembered having seen Anwar Haque with the complainant, Koreshwar Narayen Sohni was also with them. Sohni brought the complainant to the witness's dispensary. In some of the injuries the skin was broken. There was no bleeding. The broken skin was quite noticeable. Witness had kept no record of the hours when the complainant met him.

Re-examined by Mr. Finan, Dr. Rege said he did not give him to understand that he was in Police custody. By the statement made to him by the complainant and his companions witness was not led to believe that the complainant was with the police recently. He did not make any enquiries to know that.

Further hearing was postponed to Friday, the 21st instant.

POONA NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 16.

The New Club in the Poona city performed a play called "Chandra-grahan" in aid of the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund, which a good sum was realised. The total amount collected by the Sarwajanik Sabha up-to-date for the same Fund comes to Rs. 805. The Jamkhandi State has subscribed Rs. 126 and Mr. L. Shah has also sent a cheque for Rs. 50.

Prices of necessaries of life are daily going up, causing anxious concern to one and all, specially to *patanjamilies*.

Lecturing on "Svadharma" at Sadashiv Peth, last week, Prof. Vijapurkar, Superintendent and Organiser of the Samarth Vidyalaya at Telegaom, exhorted the audience to endeavour to remove all caste distinctions and to any one who could lead a pious life and spend his or her time in devotion, self-knowledge and sympathy could be called a Brahmin. There was no real and lasting difference between a Shudra and a Brahmin. With this ideal of human equality alone would India rise in the eyes of other great nations.

For the ensuing University election of Fellows I am informed that Dr. Gune of the Fergusson college is a candidate. He once tried for it but without success. The reason, according to a correspondent in the "Kesari", is that very few of the Dakshina Brahmin graduates are registered. There being a very large number of Gujarati and other Registered Graduates, the Poonaites stand fewer chances in the Senate, and the remedy suggested is that more of the Brahmin graduates of the University should get themselves enrolled in order to form a majority.

One Mr. Bappa Apaji Shukla has been collecting money for restoring Shivnar the birth-place of Shivaji Maharaj. The plac has been so hopelessly neglected for generations.

Mr. Thakkar who has been to Puri to inquire into the condition of famine-stricken people of the district reports that at some 250 sq. miles of area have been affected including about 500 villages containing population of one lakh and a half since August last. Nearly 5000 men have been already given relief and there are 3 fr kitchens opened. Relief work on a more extended scale is very urgently needed.

An instructive lecture on Psychic Demonstrations was delivered last night by Dr. Lele of the Sassoon Hospital at the Y.M.C.A. The lecturer regreted that few medical men in this country have as yet attempted to study human psychology and to treat all diseases psychically. Drug-cure was now fast becoming out of date in western countries, especially America, and it was a pity he saw that India was very backward in this respect.

An A. P. message says:—With reference to a recent report published in the newspapers that police constables were arrested by the Railway strikers in Lahore for cutting telegraph wires and were brought by them to the Deputy Commissioner, the Government has made inquiries and finds it to be entirely devoid of foundation.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned scheme for establishing a University at Rangoon.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

WANTED GUARANTEES FOR FUTURE STATUS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On behalf of the British Indian community in East Africa I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all the public bodies, journals and private individuals, who have risen to the occasion, to register their protest against our grievances in that colony,—to develop which to its present of fertility the sons of India have, it may be noted with pride toiled most—and particularly against the unfortunate attitude taken up by the Colonial Office. My indebtedness is due to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, who, I am assured by the announcement of the Government of India and by my friend Mr. Jivanji who heads the Indian delegation in England, does his best to represent our case to the Colonial Office, as strongly as possible, and sympathetic Imperialists like Mr. Bennett for doing their level best to bring home to the justice-loving British nation the fairness of our cause, through the medium of the press in England and in Parliament.

I understand from London that upon my request to supply full materials of the situation in East Africa and the consequent attitude taken up by the Colonial Office, Mr. Acharjar, one of the gentlemen of the deputation and the Secretary of the Indian Association, Mombasa, is coming to India by the s. s. Loyalty, expected to arrive here, in the first week of June, with full details referred to above. I, therefore, feel confident that when I am in a position to lay before the nation the materials fully for their justice all the political parties, as the "Indian Social Reformer" justly remarks will think it fit to send a combined representation to the Imperial Government, pointing out the danger of sanctioning repressive measures against Indians in a Crown Colony as this and to request His Excellency the Viceroy, to announce a definite assurance on behalf of the Government of India, to secure lasting guarantees from the Colonial Office for our future status in the Viceregal Pronouncement at the forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL RASUL ALLIDINA VISRAM.

Marine Buildings,
Sandhurst Bridge,
Bombay, May 19.

MR. TILAK.

ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, May 19.

Preparations for the presentation of an address and the formal handing over of the Tilak Purse fund to Mr. Tilak are nearing completion. The donors have been invited and, it is understood that a large number have signified their willingness to attend.

Mr. Tilak presides at the fourth annual meeting of the Indian Home Rule League on the 23rd instant.

Last week, Mr. Tilak celebrated the marriage ceremony of his second son, in which connection he is understood to have performed a "prayachitta" ceremony for having gone to England.

KANADA LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HOSPET, May 19.

The sixth Kannada Literary Conference meets here to-day. Representatives from Mysore, Madras, Bombay and Karnatak have arrived in great numbers. Among them are Mr. Karpeir Shrinivasarao, Mr. Hungund, Educational Inspector, Bombay, Karnatak Division, Mr. Jeevanrao Betgeri, First Class Sub-Judge, Dharwar, and many others.

The President-elect Rao Bahadur Shrinivasrao Rodda retired principal, Training College, Dharwar, ex-member, Bombay Legislative Council arrived this afternoon from Dharwar, and was greeted by the crowd on arrival. The conference meets at five in a local theatre beautifully decorated.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 19.

The temperature has risen but is still below normal in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Central Provinces Central India. Rainfall has increased in Lower Burma but decreased in the North Madras coast. It has been nearly general in Bay Islands, Lower Burma and local in Assam, North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, and Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Table Island one, Mergui one and half, Tavoy three, Rangoon four, Moulmein and Lashio one, Cocanada a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Upper Burma.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir Abbas Ali Baig has arrived in London.

Lord and Lady Goschen have arrived in London.

The King to-day received Mr. Montagu in audience.

London, May. 17th.—Rome.—Bonomi has rejected the task of forming a cabinet owing to the popular party declining to participate.

London, May 18th.—Two large Blackburn cotton-mills are extending their Whitsun holidays for a fortnight owing to the decline of the Indian demand for coloured goods.

London, May 18th.—Mr. T. G. Turner, ex-Postmaster-General of Madras has left £386,000 he has bequeathed to Sir Harold Stuart £4,000 and 9,000 shares in the Central Provinces Prospecting Syndicate, also interest on any diamond concession arising from the property in India.

N. W. R. STRIKE.

PROTEST AGAINST ATTITUDE OF AUTHORITIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May 18.

The Amritsar public unanimously resolved in a mass meeting to-day protesting strongly against the present attitude of the Railway authorities who, on account of the uncompromising position taken up by them, are causing unnecessarily the prolongation of the situation and drawing attention to the serious inconveniences caused by the present strike and requesting the Lieutenant Governor and others to recognise the N.W. Railway Association and to settle the difference at an early date by dealing with the just demands of the strikers in a liberal and sympathetic spirit as the continuance of the present strike would seriously dislocate business and cause immense trouble.

NO DEVELOPMENTS AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 19.

There are no developments in the Karachi Railway employees' strike situation except that the Home Rule League and Moslem League have decided to take the part of the strikers and are holding a joint meeting to-night. All goods and passenger trains are running as usual, but it is doubtful if the service can long be continued with a volunteer staff from various Railway departments, who are doing unaccustomed work under great pressure. The strikers are holding meetings in the morning and evening and parading the streets in orderly processions during the day. No disturbances are reported except that yesterday two Railway coolies while at work were assaulted by the strikers.

A RUMOUR REFUTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 19.

The following notice has been issued by the Agent, North-Western Railway:

It has been ascertained by a telegraphic communication with Messrs. Tatas that the rumour regarding Messrs. Tatas' offer to the strikers is absolutely false and without foundation.

STRIKERSS VS. NEW IMPORTS.

DISTURBANCE AT B. O. C OFFICE IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 18.

There was a disturbance at the Burma Oil Company Kerosine installation at Tondiarpet yesterday. During the strike which closed on Saturday last, the management imported a number of Pathans to fill the vacancies and these people were not on good terms with the strikers. Yesterday some misunderstanding arose between them and the Pathans which resulted in a free fight. The Pathans were chased from the place and one of them was severely beaten and succumbed to his injuries. When matters were assuming a serious aspect, Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, Commissioner of Police, and the Deputy Commissioner arrived on the scene with a posse of constables and dispersed the mob. The wounded, among whom besides the Pathans were a number of local coolies, were removed to hospital.

DETERIORATION OF COTTON

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 3rd March, last year, (1919), appeared a letter over my signature calling the attention of all concerned to the reckless and broad day mixing of cotton and kapas that was going on then in the Surat District. The Bombay Government have taken no steps in the direction of stopping this mal-practice presumably because the Indian Cotton Committee's report is still under the consideration of the Government of India and steps are to be devised under the recommendations of the Committee. In the meantime things are going from bad to worse. The greatest pity is that short-stapled kapas is being brought into the Surat District (including the Navsari District) from the north by the railway trucks and the deterioration of the seed in the Surat District is being carried out flagrantly and without fear, either moral or legal. I do not wish to defend the buyers in the District—against the charge that can be levelled against them that their selection is getting poorer in quality from year to year and thus innocently the buyers themselves contribute to the sure depreciation of the seed.

But the ultimate and unmistakable sufferers of this running down of the seed of a cotton district are the growers of cotton in that district. History repeats itself wonderfully. The difference between Muttia and good stapled Kathiawar cotton to-day is Rs. 300 per candy. Between fair to good stapled and short stapled Broach it is Rs. 300 per candy. The bulk of the Broach crop being shorter than fair to good stapled is lying unsold in the hands of merchants or ryots and it is a sure drag on the market. Even with a difference of Rs. 100 per candy the loss to the grower is Rs. 1,50,00,000, approximately, a year. Will the Government not look these facts straight in the face and anticipate the day of reckoning as far as the cotton grower of the Surat District is concerned? If things are to be allowed to drift as they were in the Broach District, one can only say that prevention is not believed every where to be better than cure.—Yours, etc.

PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS.

The Crown Prince of Roumania and party arrived in Calcutta on the 19th morning and was received by prominent state officials present in Calcutta.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

FULL TEXT OF THE REPORT

The following is the full text of the Financial Relations Committee's report:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

As a preliminary to constitutional reforms, the authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report urged the importance of a complete separation between the finances of the Central Government in India and those of the various Provincial governments. To this end they outlined the scheme described in Chapter VIII of their report. It abrogates the present system by which certain of the main heads of revenue and expenditure are divided between the central and the provincial exchequers; some of these it hands over wholly to the Central Government, others wholly to the provinces. Inasmuch, however, as by this rearrangement the Government of India will lose heavily, the scheme proposes to compensate them, to such extent as may be necessary, to prevent a deficit in their own budget, by contributions from the provinces; and the power to levy such contributions is taken in section 1 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919.

2. In assessing this levy the authors of the report met with a serious obstacle in the disparity which already exists between local Governments in the pitch of their revenues and the scale of their expenditure, a disparity deep rooted in the economic position of the different provinces, their revenue history and the tale of their oft-revised financial arrangements with the Central Government. For this inequality of burdens the authors of the report found no remedy in the several alternative methods of fixing the provincial contributions which they examined. Their ultimate choice fell upon an assessment in the ratio of the gross surplus which they estimated that each province would enjoy under the new allocation of resources. In recognition of the admitted fact that this method would largely affirm existing inequalities, they advised that the whole question should be re-investigated by the statutory commission after ten years' working.

3. The Government of India, in expressing their views on the scheme, pressed for an earlier treatment of the matter—*vide* paragraph 61 of their dispatch of the 5th March, 1919. They described the feeling which had been aroused against the prima facie injustice of the exemplary figures given in the report. They urged that any such settlement should be "recognised as temporary and provisional, and that steps be taken as soon as possible to fix a standard and equitable scale of contributions . . towards which the provinces will be required to work by stages, as a condition of the new arrangements." They proposed the appointment of a Committee on Financial Relations to advise on the subject. This recommendation was accepted and endorsed by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which sat on the Reform Bill.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

We were accordingly appointed by the Secretary of State, and given the following terms of reference:—

To advise on—

(a) the contributions to be paid by the various provinces to the Central Government for the financial year 1921-122;

(b) the modifications to be made in the provincial contributions thereafter with a view to their equitable distribution until there ceases to be an all-India deficit;

(c) the future financing of the provincial loan accounts and

(d) whether the Government of Bombay should retain any share of the revenue derived from income-tax.

Clause (d) of these instructions was a latter addition made at the instances of the Government of Bombay, and was not communicated to us until we had completed our consultations with several of the larger provinces.

4. We formally opened our inquiry at Delhi on the 5th February, 1920. We then visited in turn Allahabad, Patna, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Bombay and Lahore. Pressure of time compelled us to ask that the consideration of cases of Assam and the Central Provinces should be undertaken at Calcutta and Bombay, respectively; and we are indebted to the two Chief Commissioners for meeting us in this request at some inconvenience to themselves. Our procedure was to discuss the subjects of our enquiry in each province with the Member of the Executive Council who holds the financial portfolio, or, in provinces where there is no Council, with the Secretary in charge of the Financial Department, and with such other officials as those gentlemen introduced. Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, presented the case of his province in person. After taking the official evidence we met those members of the Finance Committee of the provincial legislature who were ready to favour us with their views. We finally received such members of the general public or representatives of public bodies as offered themselves for examination. In most cases we had informal consultations with the Head of the Province; and the local Government of Bombay as a whole accorded us two interviews.

CHAPTER II—THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DEFICIT.

5. In order to effect the desired separation of central from provincial finance, the Montagu-Chelmsford Report (paragraph 203) proposes that the central exchequer should receive the whole of the Income-tax and the revenue from General Stamps; and that the provinces should retain the entire receipts from Land Revenue, Irrigation, Excise and Judicial Stamps, while they should be wholly responsible for the corresponding charges and for all expenditure in connection with famine. We read the Joint Select Committee of Parliament as approving this redistribution, and we considered that it would be outside our duty to advise any alternation of the scheme in the respect unless we found the strongest reason for a change. The arguments addressed to us on this branch of the subject have related mainly to Income-tax and General Stamps. Certain local Governments have remonstrated against losing a share in those two heads, and the plea for making the whole or at least one half, of the income tax receipts a provincial asset was pressed with special earnestness in Bombay. Under our instructions we have to report on the point for that presidency, but we have found it difficult to treat the issue as applicable to one province only. The grounds of the Bombay claims are common to all provinces, and more especially to those in which large commercial and industrial activities are centred.

6. The basic objection to the transfer of Income-tax is that the provinces will thus be deprived of any share in a head of revenue which has recently shown a remarkable capacity for expansion, while they are left to finance their rapidly growing administrative needs with heads of revenue in which the increase is slow or problematical. How far the remarkable growth of the income-tax receipts in late years has been stimulated by war conditions, we have not attempted to estimate; but we are assured that large improvements are being made in the assessment staff and in their methods, and that a rapid and continuous growth in the return may be counted upon. Several Local Governments urge that the yield from income tax is the only direct contribution to their public revenue which made by the industrial wealth of their province, and Governments, which administer great mercantile and manufacturing center like Calcutta and Bombay, claim special consideration for the heavy expenditure in which those centres involve them. To these arguments the Bombay Government added their apprehension that a time may come when local Government may not be anxious to direct, or its officers zealous to enforce, the collection of a tax which brings no grist to the provincial mill. This last contention was put forcibly; but we presume that the Government of India will not be powerless to require the fulfilment by a Provincial Government of its obligations under the new constitution, and that public servants will not be remiss in carrying out public duties with which they can be charged by law.

INCOME-TAX.

7. We doubt if it will be possible permanently to exclude Local Governments from some form of direct taxation upon the industrial and commercial earnings of their people; and we recognise the natural anxiety of provinces to retain a share in a rapidly improving head of revenue. But, so far as the income tax is concerned, we see no reason to vary the scheme of the report. We accept as valid the arguments given by its authors (paragraph 203); indeed, the second of these arguments seems to us capable of further extension in the case of public companies with share-holders scattered over India and elsewhere. We advise, therefore, that the whole of the income tax proceeds be credited to the Central Government. Their needs in the near future are likely to be quite as great and to develop quite as rapidly, as those the provinces; while we do not apprehend that the richer provinces, such as Bombay will be seriously handicapped in the administration of their own finances. We append and shall allude to them hereafter, some figures which indicate that several of the provinces, and Bombay in particular, may look for reasonable elasticity in their revenues apart from the income-tax—an elasticity which will in most cases be encouraged judicious capital outlay.

PERCENTAGE OF GROWTH IN THE LAST EIGHT YEARS (1912-13 TO BUDGET 1920-21) UNDER THE PROPOSED PROVINCIAL HEADS.

Provinces.	Excise.	General Stamps.	Land Revenue and other Provincial heads.	All provincial heads.
Madras ..	70.24	63.22	11.66	29.06
Bombay ..	102.57	119.31	32.00	52.43
Bengal ..	35.91	69.49	13.52	22.30
United Provcs.	43.70	45.75	17.13	20.82
Punjab ..	106.78	73.73	26.86	34.88
Burma ..	36.15	26.62	33.52	33.65
Bihar & Orissa	24.20	55.29	4.53	11.20
Central Provs.	49.00	48.25	26.30	33.18
Assam ..	44.26	22.22	20.60	28.00
All the nine Provinces .	62.27	69.24	20.98	30.48

STAMPS.

8. The case of General Stamps is somewhat different. We have approached it, in the first instance, from the point of view of the poorer Provinces. Some of these, it seems clear, would start with little or no surplus revenue under the allocation of resources proposed in the report; and this would be both a misfortune in itself and at variance with what we believe to be the intention, if not the implied promise, of the report. No remedy suggests itself except some extension of the schedule of provincial heads; doles and temporary assistance would be inconsistent with the whole policy. In this view, and also because it will greatly facilitate our initial distribution of the central deficit, we advise that General Stamps be made a provincial head throughout. The arguments in the report for crediting it to the Central Government have not the same force as in the case of income-tax. We are not disposed to see grave disadvantage in different rates of stamp duty in different provinces, at least on some of the transactions for which duty has to be paid; and any uniformity which may be decided to be essential can always be secured by central legislation. Moreover, in this part of the arrangements, there is still the taint of divided head, for General and Judicial Stamps are controlled by the same agency, and there is a good deal of miscellaneous work and outlay common to both. To make the whole of the Stamp revenue provincial would secure a genuine and complete separation of resources; and we trust that the reasons for this course will outweigh the only consideration on the other side, to wit, the extent to which the deficit in the all India budget will thereby be increased.

DEFICIT.

9. That deficit we accept, subject to certain arithmetical adjustments described below, as amounting in the year 1921-22 to 10 crores, composed of the 6 crores previously estimated by the Government of India plus 4 crores for the loss of General Stamps which we propose. We have carefully examined the basis of this calculation. Clearly, we have no authority to criticise the military and financial policy on which it so largely rests; and we have restricted ourselves to a scrutiny of the budget arrangements of the Government of India, past and present, and of the normal growth of their revenue and expenditure. Factors great uncertainty,—the needs of India's defence, her tariff policy and the future of exchange among others,—complicate the estimate, but we are satisfied that the Government of India have made reasonable allowance for those considerations in their forecast of the immediate financial future. On our tour in the provinces, it has been pressed upon us that the Government of India ought to meet their own deficit by special taxation, and a high protective tariff has frequently been mentioned to as an easy solution of the problem. On this latter question we naturally express no opinion; but we cannot see that the Government of India would have any justification in imposing special taxation to make good their initial shortage of revenue, at a time when the shortage in question will be more than counterbalanced by the additional resources enjoyed by local Government. As we have said, therefore, we accept the estimate of the normal deficit for the first year of the new constitution. We cannot conceal from ourselves the disadvantages in ordinary circumstances of a system of provincial contributions and we anticipate that the Government of India will direct its financial policy towards reducing those contributions with responsible rapidity, and their ultimate cessation. We recognise that it would be imprudent the part of the Central Government to give any guarantee of the precise pace of reduction; but we think that a formal enunciation of the general policy would go some way to allay apprehensions which have been expressed to us. Such a policy would clearly be subject to the important reservation mentioned in the report, by which the Central Government must remain empowered to levy special contributions, by way of temporary loan or otherwise, from the provinces in the event of any crisis of first importance.

10. In arriving at the figure which has actually to be distributed ever the provinces we have had to make certain adjustments. One of these is special and local, and we may dispose of it at once on the clear understanding that our treatment of the matter is entirely subject to the approval of the Government of India. It relates to the incidence of the cost of the military police force in Burma. The Government of that province, we understand, is discussing the point with the Government of India; and their view, as expressed to us, is that 68 per cent. of the expenditure on the force is incurred for further defence and ought to be deficit to the central power. The figures originally before us had suggested a division of the cost of the force equally between the Government of India and Burma, but the Local Government now presses for more generous treatment and estimates that the share of the outlay on the military police which is equitably chargeable to the province is only 17.42 lakhs against the 31.58 lakhs which had been taken in an earlier calculation. Subject to the assent of the Government of India, we have provisionally accepted this view; and we are reducing the provincial expenditure accordingly, and making an equivalent addition to the charges, and thus to the deficit, of the Central Government. The main adjustments that have been suggested, however, are concerned with the payment of pensions. At present the Central Government is debited with all civil pensions drawn outside India whether the pensioner has served in a province or in an imperial department, and no debit is raised against the provinces concerned. On the other hand, pensioners whose service has been under the Central Government are paid by the province in which they reside, which received nothing in recoupment. It has been suggested that pensions paid outside India ought to be debited to the provinces when they are paid to provincial servants and simultaneously that the Government of India should relieve the provinces by paying their own pensioners. So far as the future is concerned, the propriety of this change is beyond question. Doubts, however, occurred to us regarding existing payments.

EXCHANGE DIFFICULTIES.

Exchange complications and difficulties of exact allocation interfere with precision; while other and more general considerations point on the whole to the advisability of retaining on the books of the Central and Provincial Governments respectively the pensions for which they are at present responsible. We advise, therefore, that the readjustments of debits should take place only for pensions sanctioned on or after the 1st April, 1921, and that pensions drawn before that date should be allowed to work themselves out on the present footing; this arrangement being definitely made a feature in the financial settlement. We may note incidentally with reference to a point raised by the Punjab, that provinces have no claim on any annuity fund in respect of those members of the Indian Civil Service from whose pay a 4 per cent. deduction has until recently been made under the general rules in the Civil Service Regulations. There is in fact no annuity fund in such cases, and the deduction has simply lapsed to provincial revenues. The result of our recommendations in this matter is that it does not necessitate any immediate change in the all-India deficit; the net growth of their pension liabilities in future is a relatively small matter for which the provinces may be left to make provision without special assistance. The last adjustment to be made is on account of leave allowances drawn outside India. Those are paid at present in the same way as pensions drawn outside India, in future they ought certainly to be debited to the provinces concerned. The normal liability on this account can approximately be calculated and the Secretary of State has given us a figure of £311,000 for the nine provinces affected by our enquiry. We have converted this at two shilling to the rupee, distributed the liability among the provinces and subtracted 31.10 lakhs from the Imperial charges and deficit. The latter thus works out to 10 crores plus 14.16 lakhs for the Burma Military police minus 31.10 lakhs for leave allowances; of 83.06 lakhs net.

(To be continued.)

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

REVISED SCALES OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The orders of the Secretary of State have been received on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission regarding Women's Educational Services in India and the proposals of the Government of India thereon. The revised scales of pay etc. are published below for general information.

The time scale for the Indian Educational Service will be as follows:—Years of service 1, and 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, pay per mensem Rs. 400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 525, 550, 575, 600, 625, 650, 675, 700, 725, 750, 775, 800, 825 and 850.

Selection grade:—Rs. 900, 925, 950, 1,000 and 1,050.

The time scale will come into effect from December the 1st 1919. The first two years of service will count as the period of probation. There will be selection grade posts equal in number to approximately 20 per cent. of the total posts in the cadre, but in cases where the provincial cadre is very small, one member of the Service will be considered as eligible for promotion to this grade irrespective of the percentage maximum. In addition to the time scale pay given above officers of non-Indian domicile will receive an overseas allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem and the concession of free second class return passages four times during their service when proceeding on leave out of India. Moreover, a woman recruited in England, if desirous of retiring after five years, may claim a free passage home of the same class as was granted on her first appointment. The cases of the existing members of the service who cannot easily be brought on to the new scale according to their years of service will be considered on their merits. Owing to the paucity of qualified Indian women no proportion has been fixed as to the number of Indians to be appointed to the Indian Educational Service but every encouragement will be given for the appointment of qualified Indian women to all posts for which they may be fit. As regards the provincial educational service, local Governments will be given a free hand in framing their own scales of pay, subject to a minimum of Rs. 200 and a maximum of Rs. 500 per mensem. The date of the introduction of the new scale will be primarily a matter for decision by the local Governments. Women promoted from the provincial to the Indian educational service will enter the latter on a pay at the nearest multiple of Rs. 25 above the pay which they were drawing at the time of their promotion. The various concessions which have already been granted to women with reference to conveyance allowance, medical examination, free-quarters, house rent allowances and other matters of a like nature will continue to be admissible. Decisions have also been reached on matters of detail in respect of leave, pension, recruitment and training and these will shortly be announced.

WOMEN'S MARCH.

EQUALITY DEMONSTRATION.

"The Daily Herald" published the following in mail week:—

In continuation of their agitation for equality in the public service, organisations catering for women will hold a great demonstration in London on Wednesday next. Thousands of women in gala frocks and carrying flowers and banners will march from Hyde Park to the Kingsway Hall, where a meeting will be held with Lady Rhondda in the chair. Bands will accompany the procession, and among the mottos displayed will be "Women ask a fair field and no favour," "A loaf costs a shilling to woman or man." Civil servants teachers, and municipal employees will take part.

A CONTRADICTION.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar sends us the following:—

Your correspondent's statement that I began the Presidential Address at the Kanara Conference in English and the audience required Marathi or Kanarese, is absolutely false. I began reading the Kanarese address, but some required *extempore* address in English, some called for *extempore* address in Vernacular, so I delivered *extempore* speech in Marathi throughout.

THE VENIZELOS SHAM.

GREEK WORKERS BETRAYED.

"The Daily Herald" published the following from its correspondent in mail week:—

Athens, April 13.—M. Venizelos is posing to Western Europe as a liberal and enlightened statesman. Ten years ago he played that role in Greece. He vowed he had the interests of Labour at heart. He promised big reforms.

To-day the Greek workers feel themselves trapped. The Venizelos reforms have been a sham. And the Premier has settled down to a policy of steady coercion. Martial law is still maintained. There is a rigorous censorship. Labour meetings are forbidden "Yellow" organisations are subsidised. Spies are everywhere. And the prisons are full.

Profiteering is unchecked; the Budget deficit is enormous. But the Government is intent only upon annexation abroad and suppression of all criticism at home. M. Venizelos may be genuinely well intentioned. But he is powerless in the hands of the people that control his Government. And anyway his intentions are of no use to the Greek workers.

THE SUKESHI DISASTER.

ALLEGATION AGAINST CREW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

In connection with the sinking of the steamer Sukeshi in the Hooghly, one Police Sub-Inspector in charge of the Budge-Budge police station who was a passenger by the steamer has made a statement before the Dt. Magistrate of Alipur that there had been some casualties and that the crew of the steamer did not do anything to save the lives of the passengers but attempted to save their lives first.

FIRE AT ALIGARH COLLEGE

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, May 13.

Yesterday evening at about 7-50 p.m. the house near the Secretary's office and the Siddon's Union Club, caught fire. It is said that the servant lighted a lamp and went out; accidentally the glass cracked, the flame grew into a blaze, and the roof caught fire. There was nobody in the house at that time. When an unusual blazing light with sparks was seen, students and othermen gathered on the spot within five minutes. Doors were broken open, and all articles were removed. Some of the students got themselves on the roof, tried to sprinkle water which was carried from the neighbouring well by means of earthen pots. But as sufficient water could not be carried, the students became helpless. Meanwhile some students were engaged in removing the door and window-frames, by breaking walls where it was necessary. This was done successfully. By this time aid from the police was expected but they came empty handed. Many of us expected that they would bring pumps etc. with them. The first step of theirs was to throw, in vain, dust on the blazing fire. The Principal and Mrs. Moss were seen on the spot at about 8-5 p.m. Soon after, the hon. secretary and some of the members of the staff came there. Fortunately, there was no wind. The fire was weak and steady; had there been a single pump, it would have been extinguished within fifteen minutes. But alas! the house remained burning till morning.

The Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association have written to Government to say that in their opinion the proposed *ad valorem* duty of a quarter per cent. on the nominal capital will not be deterrent on bogus companies but will be detrimental to the best interests of commercial enterprise in India. So the Committee are opposed to the proposal.

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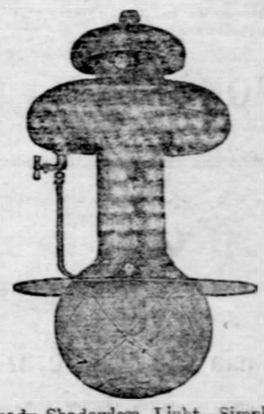
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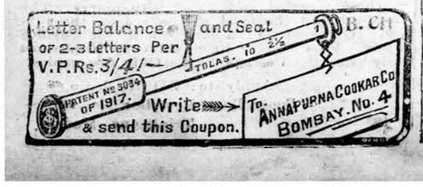
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application


Letter Balance and Seat
for 2-3 Letters Per
V.P. Rs. 3/4/-
½ TOLAS. TO 2½
PATENT No. 3034 OF 1917.
Write & send this Coupon.
To ANNAPURNA COOKAR Co
BOMBAY. No. 4

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.

We have received direct from Manufacturers few very big shipments of different qualities and sizes of Corks suitable for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam and Chutney Dealers, Military Water Bottle makers, and Laboratories.

Samples and quotations will be forwarded free on applications only to above-mentioned concerns.

Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawl,

Merchants and Agents,

GRAND TRUNK ROAD, LAHORE

Branch Office:—"Anarkali Street, Lahore."

Telegraphic address:—"Chawlas, Lahore"

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

Do not throw away after use. We sharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto, Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbenz and thick blades As. 4 each. New Gillette Razors in nickel case Rs. 9-8-0 each; Blades Rs. 2-4-0 doz. VALET Auto Strop Razors in nickel case Rs. 9-8-0 each; Blades Rs. 3-4-0 doz; Strops Re. 1-8-0 each. Twinplex Stroppers Rs. 11 each Durham-Duplex Blades Re 1-4-0 per packet. "Hero" blades to fit the Clemak, Gem and Ever Ready Razors Re. 1-8-0 per 6. All post free. We do high class and durable electro-plating work. Charges moderate. MATHEWS & CO., 86, Medows Street, (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher. have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Bouche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1908.

Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY

Immediate Delivery.

Hydrants, Sluice-Valves Water Meters, Cast Iron Pipes, and all Water Works requisites.

For particulars and prices Write to:—

CLUBWALLA AND Co.,

50, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW

ENGINEER & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 3.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 17th

	Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	...
,, ,, Imports Sakeles	...
Mid. Americans Spot. Fair Demand	27.85
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	83.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is is Liverpool at closing time) July	38.50
Oct.	37.53
Jan.	35.05
New Orleans 9 a m July	38.45
Oct	36.58

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	25.38
June	...
July	25.13
Aug	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	24.25
Nov.	...
Dec.	23.48
Jan.	23.19
Feb.	...
Mar	22.74
April	...

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 17th.

Months	To-day's price.
May	25 55
June	25.38
July	25.22
Aug.	24.99
Sept.	24.69
Oct.	24.36
Nov.	23.86
Dec.	23.64
Jan.	23.40
Feb.	23.15
Mar	22.90
April	22.64

Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool, May 18th.

Months	To-day's price.
May	25.25
July.	24.95
Oct.	24.14
Jan.	23.22

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. May 17th.

M.G. Bengal Good	12.25
,, ,, Fully Good	13.00
,, ,, Fine	13.50
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	18.00
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	19.00
,, ,, ,, Fine	19.65
,, Brach Good	21.10
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	21.60
,, ,, Fine	22.10
,, Sclade Good	12.07
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	12.72
,, ,, ,, Fine	13.32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. May 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	Nil.
,, ,, to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York July	38.50
,, ,, Oct	36.45
,, ,, Jan.	34.85
Spot Cotton at New York	42.00
,, ,, Orleans	40.25
Futures at New Orleans May	38.33
,, ,, Oct.	36.40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 3/4
Demand Bills	3,82 25
Silver Commercial Bars	89 3/4

New York, May 18th.

Futures at Nwe York July	39.32
,, ,, Oct.	36.58
,, ,, Jan.	34.90

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 17th

Rentes 3%	59 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	58 1/2
,, 2 months hence	57 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advance (o Indian Bazars Buying Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/16
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	108/1
Interest day to day loans	5 to 5 1/2
,, 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	...
Consols 2½%	48 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	59
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	60 1/2
Government Securities 3%	52 1/2
Ex On London at Paris: Francs	55.55

SHARES:

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£115
National Bank	£64

WAR LOANS.

London, May 17th

Funding Loan 4%	£79 1/4
Victory Loan 4%	£85 1/2
5% New	£85 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 17th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£42½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June Quoted	£36
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship May June offers	£43
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Buyers	£39½
Jottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June Sellers	£16
Forla Rapeseed:—May June Quoted	£40
Linsed Calcutta April June Sellers	£42/10

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£111
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£99½
Copper Braziers	£171
Yellow Metal	18/
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	88
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept Buyers	89
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Buyers	90

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Juen	1/11

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 19.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 444 for Fully Kood Broach July-August, advanced to Rs. 448½ and declined to Rs. 445, remaining at this price for some time. The rate then slowly gave way to Rs. 443 which was the quotation at 3 p.m., April-May then being Rs. 475. The bazaar closed at Rs. 442½ for July-August. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 444½ advanced to Rs. 446 and closed at Rs. 444½.

Ready cotton continues quiet with only a very moderate demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	480
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	444½
Fully Good Bengal	May	234
,, ,,	July	254
Fine Oomras	May	301
,, ,,	July	316

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS, 19th MAY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	233
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	254
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	475
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	...
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	301
,, ,,	July.	316
Good M.G. Southern	May-June	...
,, ,,	July Aug	...

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Descriptions.	Superfine.	Fine	F.G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	...	260	240	215	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	...	280	240	215	...
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	345	315	285	...	...
Central P. No. 1	415	390	340	...	...
M.G. Central No. 2	390	365	315	...	...
M.G. Broach	...	515	493	478	...

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th May 1920.

Cotton	28,914 Bales.
Wheat	15,008 Owts
Linseed	6,702 ,,
Rape etc	6,085 ,,
Gingellyseed	762 ,,
Poppyseed	474 ,,
Groundnuts	3,497 ,,
Castorseed	295 ,,
Rice	14,331 ,,
Myrabollams	161 ,,
Cottonseed	1,645 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	11,481 ,,
Jowar	Nil.
Maize	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Barlree	31 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 19th 1920; 5-30 p.m

Ready	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	68 0 0	9 12 0
,, ,, Cawapore 70-80	66 0 0	9 2 0
,, Kalachi Bengal	65 0 0	...
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 0 0
,, Cawapore	12 4 0	12 14 0
,, Yellow Cawapore	13 4 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 4 0	17 0 0
,, Thin	15 12 0	16 13 0
Teise d. White 85-15	90 0 0	....
Galar 75-25	85 0 0	....
,, Galar 50-50	80 0 0	....
,, Black	70 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	12 4 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	16 8 0	18 8 0
Mowraseed	8 0 0	....
Barley	42 0 0	....
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 14 0
Forwards	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	2 2 6	
Linseed May	17 0 0	
Linseed September	16 5 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	8 10 0	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 19th 1920.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 1 0
Bank Demand	2 1 1/8
Bills Accepted on 3m/s	2 1 1/2
On Demand	2 2 0
American Dollars	253
Hongkong ,,	205 1/2
Shanghai	299
Japan	127 1/2
Singapore	113 1/2

Market Steady.

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, May 19th:

	Bazar Rates per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 16	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 6
Shapurji No. 64	0 11 0
Japan No. 40/1	3 2 0
Do. No. 42/2	3 1 0
Do. No. 2/40	3 0 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper daily Quotations.

BRASS RATES.

Bombay, 1 th May.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass	3/4	94	0	0
,,	1/0	94	0	0
,,	1 1/4	93	0	0
,,	1 1/2	83	0	0
,,	1 3/4	81	0	0
,,	2/0	81	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 19th May

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p
Coopper.	3/4	85	0	0
,,	1/0	85	0	0
,,	1 1/4	85	0	0
,,	1 1/2	85	0	0
,,	1 3/4	85	0	0
,,	2/0	85	0	0
Japanies Coopper-Brass		62	0	0
Panch teka joint		25	0	0
Copper English-Brass		65	0	0
Brass-Bars		38	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 19.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 21-13.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2-1.
D. D. on London 2.1 1-8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2 2½.
D. D. on Paris 510 francs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 585 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 120.
60 D/st. Japan Rs. 119.
American Cross Rate 3.82 dollars.
Paris Cross Rate 53 francs.
London Silver spot D. 58 3-8.
London Silver forward D. 57 7-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 81.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
6 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
6 per cent. Port Trust shorts dated 64.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	7 per cent.
Bank of Madras	8 per cent.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2,600 xd.; By. Cotton 1,350; By. Dyeing 3,200; Century 1,155; Crescent 660; Currimbhoy 1,165; David 1,455; Fazulbhoy 1,720; Finlay 1,280; Ind. Bleaching 260; Ind. Malwa 625; Kastoorchand 2,475; Kohinoor 3,835; New Great 995; Pearls 1,235; Shapurji 347-8; Simplex 930; Swan 1,165; Swadeshi 4,890; Alcock 960; Bt. Burma Petrol 21.12; By. Burma 807-8; By. Burma, N. I. 300; By. Tramway 1,102-8. By. Steam 470. Bundi Cement 52; New India Ins. 27 pr.; Tata Ord. 190; Tata Defd. 1,035; Shivrajpur 32; Tata Hyro. 1,175; Tata Oil 465; Scindia Steam 11 pr.; Tata Bank 54.

CHEMICALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 19.

Sodium continues abnormally high. Bleaching has not yet regained the normal level. Zinc chloride, Bichromate of Soda etc., are without important fluctuation. The quotations are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 60/65 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 20/25 per cwt.
Bichromate of Soda Rs. 80/85 per cwt.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 50/55 per cwt.
Caustic Soda, Rs 20/25 per cwt.
Hematine Crystals Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.
Turkey-red-oil 50 per cent, Rs. 30 per cwt.
Cylinder oil (St. T. O. C.), Rs. 2/8 per gallon.
900 Spindle Oil Rs. 2/2 per gallon.
885 Spindle oil, Rs. 1/15 per gallon.
Farnia R. Rs. 14/15 per cwt.
Sago, Rs. 12/13 per cwt,
Glanber Salt, Rs. 5 per cwt.
Washng Soda, Rs. 6 per cwt.

MILL-STORES.

May 19.

Healds slightly advanced. Reeds are steady. Rawhide head most pickers are ruling slightly higher and are quoted at Rs. 70/75 per gross. Sizing flannel is fluctuating bet Rs. 28-0 and 38-0 per yard. No important fluctuations in other sundries.

COLOUR MARKET.

May 19.

The significant feature of the colour-market is dulness; the demand all round is very poor the activity in in Alizarine also has disappeared and its value has gone down a little and the buyers get concession rates. The tone is steady without good business passing.

The quotations are:—

Alizarine Rs. 1600 to 1800 per drum.
Congo-Red, Rs. 3/4/0 to 5 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 20 to 22 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 9 to 10 per lb.
Benzo Purfurine, Rs. 7 to 8 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 1 to 1-8-0 per lb.

Pocket Lamps all types and sizes

Torches any size you want.

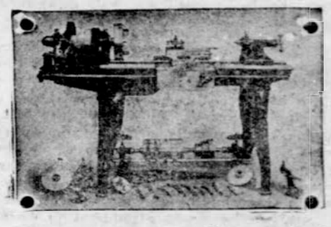
VOLTMETERS

Spare Batteries, Bulbs, Refills

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

Eastern Electric and Trading Co,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Preedy Road, KARACHI.
Upper Mall, LAHORE.
Hall Gate, AMRITSAR.



Lathes FOR Immediate Shipment

6 & 10 in. Centre, Self-Acting, Sliding Surfacing and Screw-Cutting Lathes, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13 feet long Beds—Deep Grape—Hollow Spindle.

In stock Hand and Power Pumps for total Heads upto 200 feet.

Prices defy Competition.

The International Engineering Co.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

British Hotel Lane,

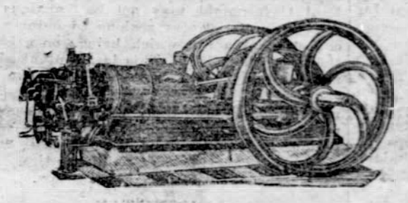
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—THINENCO. Telephone No 382

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES

Low Consumption
Really Reliable
High Efficiency

WITH LATEST IMPROVED GEAR



Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Beltings, and Mill Gins stores always in stock.

P. G. MASKER & Co.,

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

Street Bombay.

Little things with great meaning

READ, MARK, LEARN, AND HEED.

TO GET the best and longest service from the eyes it is necessary to treat them reasonably.

It is NOT reasonable to ignore the signs of strain, or to put off getting the help of glasses once these have become necessary.

Sight-Testing is the way to the truth about your eyes!

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Branches in the East:

CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., LONDON.

Marriers!

Come and Select

Benares Silks, Saris, Scarves, Shoe-brocades, Embroidery, Shawls, Opera-cloaks, Turbans, etc., etc.

for your wedding.

B. D. Gupta, B. A.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

The India Provident Co., Ld

Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

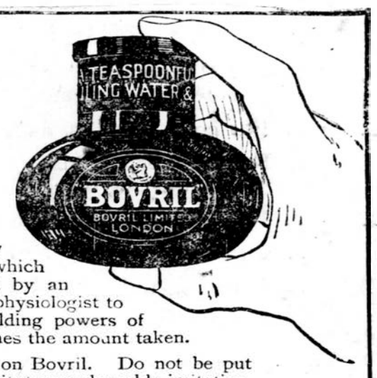
An Appreication.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company suspasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the "Intima. tion, which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business.

RASIK LAL BANERJEE

118-2, Tollygunge Road CALCUTTA.

This is the Bottle



Bovril is the only beef preparation which has been proved by an eminent British physiologist to contain body-building powers of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

Therefore, insist on Bovril. Do not be put off with any substitute or colourable imitation.

BOVRIL

PHŪL-NĀNĀ

Regd

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers.

An entrancingly fragrant and powerful scent, yet not cloying, Phūl-Nānā blends all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into an unique perfume. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.

"Phūl-Nānā" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,

Distillers of Perfume, Newgate St., London, E.C.

PURITY QUALITY

GILBEY'S OLD TOM GIN

BEST PROCURABLE

GLEN & Co CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS

SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

MONOPOLY BREAKER?

A Correspondent writes to "the Daily Herald":—

Asia threatens to supply a fabric that may smash the speculative schemes of the cotton lords of Lancashire. The substance is ramie, or cloth grass, which has been in use for 3,000 years in China and Japan.

Efforts have frequently been made to produce the textile in this country. The proper process was not understood, and cotton at 3d. per pound squashed the experiments. Now cotton is up to 3s., ramie has more than a sporting chance. The kings of the mills profess disdain for the eastern substance, yet quake in dread that ramie may be successfully exploited and break the cotton monopoly.

Mr. James Tickel, of the Waterworks House, Workshop, has discovered a method of macerating the ramie fibres. The proceeds of the process have been secretly spun, woven, bleached and dyed in Lancashire, and the new textile has startled the Manchester experts.

"Some good cloth is made from ramie, or cloth-grass, in China," says a returned medical missionary. "I have worn the material for many years and can testify to its durable qualities.

"Ramie cloth made on the native principle would not be suitable for use in the English climate. Mixed with wool it would furnish materials for suits and thus assist in defeating the schemes of the Bradford woollen profiteers. The Japanese make excellent hard-wearing cloths of the fabric.

30 TIMES PRE-WAR PAY.

DEMAND OF VIENNA CLERKS.

"The Daily Herald" published the following from its correspondent in mail week:—

Vienna, Friday.—Twenty thousand organised clerks in Vienna struck work yesterday, and will probably be joined by 30,000 others in the provinces. They demand salaries 30 times higher than those of pre-war days—a demand which may seem extraordinary in England, but is justified by the cost of living and the Austrian rate of exchange.

SECRET TREATY OF 1915.

TO BE PUBLISHED.

Answering a question by Commander Kenworthy in the Commons in mail week Mr. Bonar Law said the Treaty, or Pact, of London (1916) would be laid on the Table in the course of about a week.

JUDGES ON STRIKE.

Buluwayo, April 23.—The strike which broke out among the civil servants, postal workers, and Government railwaymen of the Belgian Congo on April 17 is now general and includes the whole of the public services, from the High Court judges downwards. The strikers' demands arise generally from the increased cost of living and the present exchange value of the franc.—Reuter.—"The Daily Herald."

SOCIAL CLUB FOR LABOURERS IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 18.

A social club for coolies and labourers has been opened in Madras near salt cotaurs. The idea underlying the institution is to have a place which would serve as a counter-attraction to toddy and liquor shops and thus lead the labouring population in Madras cultivating sober habits. Admission to the club is open to all workmen and women and it will be run by the Y.M.C.A. on temperance lines. It was the Hon. Mr. Todhunter, when he was Abkari Commissioner who first conceived the idea of a club this kind in Madras. His proposals met with encouragement from the Government who gave a grant of Rs. 14,000, as also an extensive site near Elephant Gate where already two permanent structures have been put in addition to a number of temporary ones to serve as club premises.

TRUNKS AND SUIT CASES.

Strong second-hand and new, in Leather or Canvas, Zinc-lined Trunks for the Colonies, Wardrobe Trunks, Uniform Cases, Steel Trunks Holdals, Linen Bags, Silver-fitted Cases for Ladies or Gentlemen. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and state your requirements. We hold a larger Stock of Travelling Goods than any other store in the world. We save you at least 33 per cent.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRUNK ASSOCIATION.

Established 1880.

68, Strand, E.C., London, ENGLAND.

WALFORD AND COMPANY

MOTOR TRASPORT.

BOMBAY BRANCH

opening shortly

[illegible] Council House Street, Calcutta; also

Just what you want.

Everyone is in need of such remedies which are unfallable cure for all diseases which generally and suddenly attack men or women, young or old. Those areful for their health keep heavy medicine chests, but these even can't serve hem fully. Thank God that

Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya

has discevered such a medicine which has proved a veritable boon to humanity.

"AMRITDHARA"

is a wonderful medicine which cures nearly all diseases the human flesh is heir to, and therefore it should be kept in every pocket and every home at all times and places. Try once and you will be convinced of its efficacy. True Panacea. Hundreds of heavy medicine chests are nothing as compared with a small phial of this medicine.

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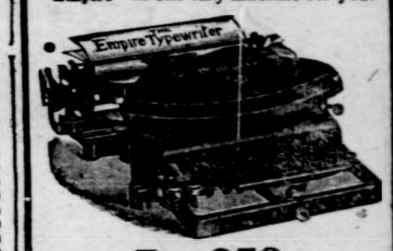

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